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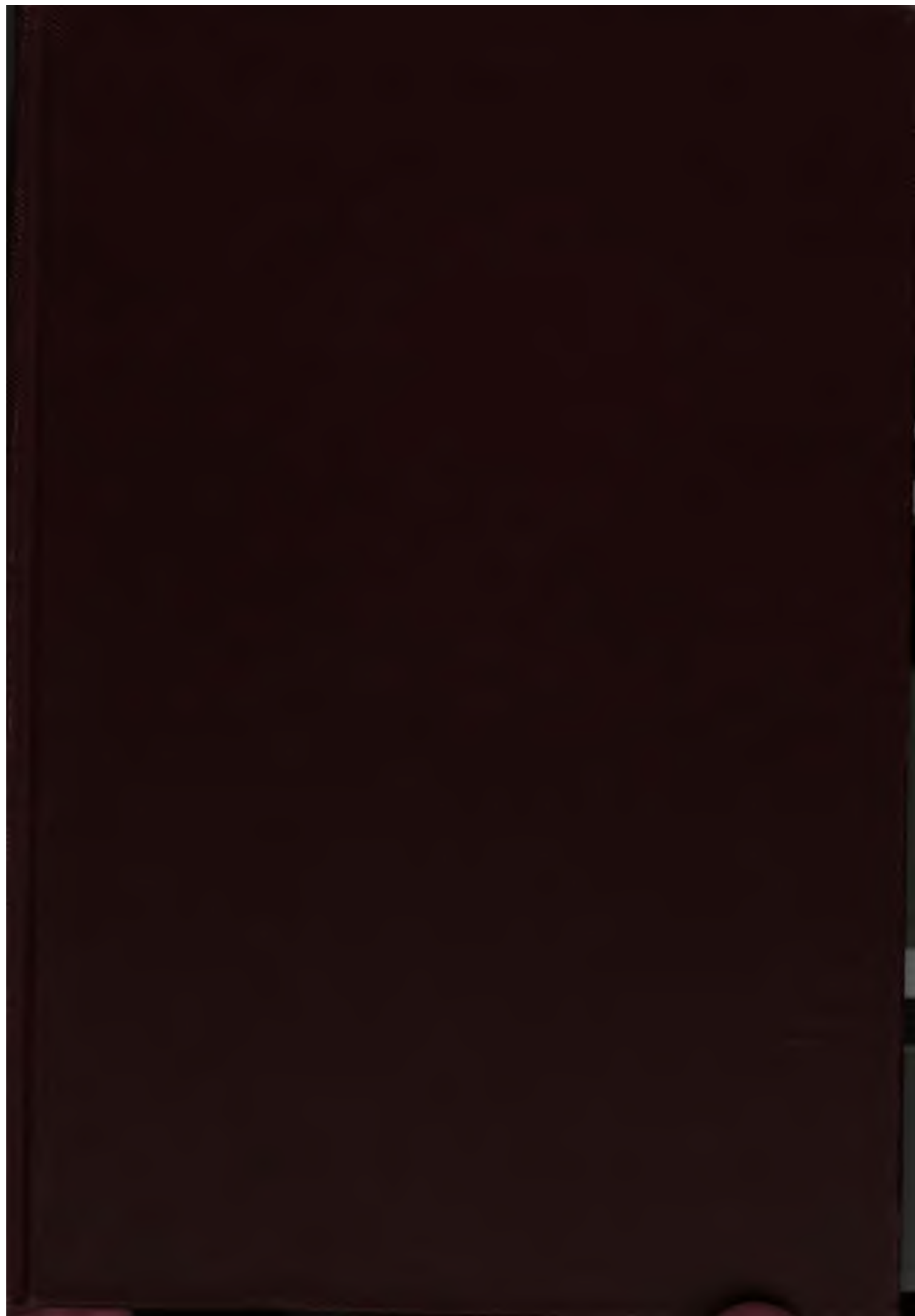
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11th Jan B C 689.
 return of the shadow on the Dial of Ahaz

INSCRIPTION ABOVE

Sennacherib king of nations, king of Assyria
 on his lofty throne sat
 The spoils of Lachish
 before him came.



SIEGE OF LACHISH BY SENNACHERIB

B.C.

Sickness of
 in the

THE CHIEF OFFICER

Sin-ak-ka-irba sarru kissau, sarru Assuri
 ina kussi ni-midi u-sib-va
 Sa-la-at La-ki-su
 ma-ha-ar-su e-tu iq



Siege of Lachish after B C Adar 690 Taylors Cylinder 128 years before Cyrus father of Cambyses conquered the Medes	Sennacheribs retreat Feb B C 688 Demetrius	Revolt of the Medes B C 688 Josephus and Herodotus
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MAP OF THE REBEL KING OF MEDAN

recovery
at

①

HISTORY OF SENNACHERIB,

TRANSLATED FROM THE
CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

By GEORGE SMITH.

EDITED BY THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, M.A.,
DEPUTY PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, OXFORD.



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1885 Oct. 8
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P R E F A C E .

THE present work is a melancholy illustration of the old adage : “ Man proposes, but God disposes.” It was carried almost to completion by Mr. George Smith, the funds for its publication being provided by the munificence of Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, at whose suggestion it was originally undertaken. It was begun by Mr. Smith in November, 1871, and was expected to cover from 300 to 400 pages. When the work had proceeded as far as page 152, however, it was found that the cost of publication would far exceed the original estimate, and, as Mr. Smith was starting upon his expedition to Assyria about the same time, the undertaking was suspended, the author hoping to complete it on his return, with the help of the fresh inscriptions he expected to discover. The hope was never fulfilled. Mr. Smith was cut off in August, 1876, and Oriental research had to deplore the loss of one of its most valued students.

Mr. Bosanquet thereupon placed the work in the hands of an Assyrian scholar who undertook to finish and edit it, Mr. Bosanquet intending at the same time to write an Appendix in which the bearing of Sennacherib's records upon his own peculiar system of chronology would be pointed out. The Appendix was also intended to embody the numerous facts and suggestions communicated to him from time to time by Mr. Smith, either by letter or in conversation. Owing, however, to a variety of unforeseen circumstances, neither Mr. Bosanquet himself, nor the scholar in whose hands the work was placed, did anything towards completing it, and when

Mr. Bosanquet's sudden and much-deplored death occurred last winter, it was found to be in the same state as that in which it had been left by Mr. Smith.

But even in this state it was tolerably complete. A few more pages only were required to finish it, and when Mr. B. T. Bosanquet put it into my hands a few weeks ago but little remained for an editor to do ; in fact, my responsibility does not begin before page 154, where Mr. Smith's work came to an abrupt close. The value of this work need not be dwelt upon. The reign of Sennacherib was an important one in the annals of the East, and the theologian, the chronologist, and the historian, ought alike to be grateful for the arrangement, co-ordination, and translation of the texts which describe it. No doubt passages may occur here and there where the translation has been amended or modified by subsequent research ; but this must always be the case in a progressive study, and it may be safely said that the general sense remains unaffected.

Mr. Smith's wonderful instinct of decipherment carried him safely through sentences which were a puzzle to other scholars. No one, however, was more sensible of the necessary imperfections of his work, and I learn from Mrs. Smith, that while he regretted the want of time which prevented his giving it the thorough revision he hoped, he looked forward to obtaining fresh materials from Assyria which would enable him both to add new matter and to alter what needed correction.






















Such as it is, I cannot doubt that the work will meet with the same favourable acceptance as the *History of Assurbanipal*, after the model of which it has been composed.

A. H. SAYCE.

Queen's Coll., Oxford,
May 30th, 1878.






PART I.











Name, Titles, and Genealogy of Sennacherib, and Chronology of the Reign.

The name of Sennacherib (in Assyrian *Šin-aḫi-iriba*) is written in various ways, the most common forms being    and   . There are three cases which have the appearance of erroneous readings; these are—one in the Assyrian Canon, where we have in one place   , *Assur-aḫi-iriba*; one on K, 1620, which reads   , *Bel-aḫi-iri-ba*; and another on K, 2169, where it is written   , *Gar-aḫi-iri-ba*. The name consists of three elements,—first,  or , *Sin*, the Moon God; second,  , *aḫi*, “brothers;” and third,  or , *iriba*, “he increased;” the meaning of the whole being “*Šin* has increased (or multiplied) brothers.”

The Titles of Sennacherib are shown by the following Inscriptions:—

BELLINO CYLINDER, LINES 1 to 4.

1.     
Sin - *aḫi* - *iri* - *ba* *šaru rabu*
Sennacherib the great king.

         
šaru dan - nu *šaru* *Assuri* *šar* *la* *sa - na - an*
the powerful king, king of Assyria, king unequalled.

ri - e - ū mud - nin-nu- u pa - lih ili rabati
ruler powerful, worshipper of the great Gods,

2. na - zir kit - ti ra - hi - im me - sa - re e - pis
keeper of treaties, lover of righteousness, maker

u - ša - a - ti a - lak dab - bu - ut a - ki - i ša - hi - ru
of peace, the famous marcher in war(?), protector

dam - qa - a - ti id - lu bu - ma - lu zi - ka - ru
of good, the powerful hero, the warlike

qar - du a - sa - rid - dan ma - al - ki rab - bu la - hi - id
man, head over kings, the giant consuming

la ma - gi - ri mu - sap - ri - qu za - ma - a - ni
the disobedient, the breaker of bonds.

4. Assur sad - u rabu - u šaru - ut la sa - na - an
Assur the great mountain, a kingdom unequalled

u - sat - li - ma - an - ni va eli gi - mir a - sib pa - rak - ki
raised for me, and over the whole dwelling in the countries,

u - sar - ba - a kakki ya
he exalted my soldiers.

The introduction of Cylinder B only differs from this text in the substitution of *me-gir*, for *pa-lih*, line 1.

BULL INSCRIPTION, NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, LINES 1 TO 10.

1. e - kal
Palace
2. Šin - ahi - iriba
of Sennacherib
3. šaru rabu
the great king,
- šaru dan-nu *the powerful king,*
4. šaru kissati šaru *king of nations,*
- Assuri *king of Assyria,*
5. šaru *king*
- kip - rat arba - ti *of the four races,*
6. me - gir *worshipper*
- ili *of*
- rabati *the great Gods.*
7. (v.) Assur abu (v. a - bu) *Assur father*
- ili ina kul-lat *of the Gods,*
8. ma - li - ki *among all kings*
- ki - nis si - paru - ni va *highly has raised me,*
9. eli gi - mir a - sib pa - rak - ki *and over the whole dwelling in the countries*
10. u - sar - ba - a kakki ya
he exalted my soldiers.

BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4, LINES 1 TO 3.

1. E - kal Šin - ahi - iri - ba šaru rabu
Palace of Sennacherib the great king,
- šaru dan-nu *the powerful king,*
- šaru kissati šaru *king of nations,*
- Assuri *king of Assyria,*
- šaru kip - rat arba - ti *king of the four races.*

me - gir ili rabati ir - su it - pi - su zi - ka - ru
worshipper of the great Gods, the appointed judge, the warlike

qar - du a - sa - rid - dan mal - ki rab - bu la - hi - id
man, head over kings, the giant consuming the

la ma - gi - ri mu - sap - ri - qu za - ma - a - ni Assur
disobedient, the breaker of bonds. Assur

sadu rabu şaru - ut la sa - na - an u - sat - li - ma - an - ni
the great mountain, a kingdom unequalled raised for me,

va eli gi - mir a - sib pa - rak - ki u - sar - ba
and over the whole dwelling in the countries he exalted



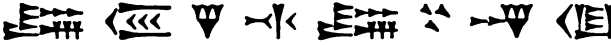






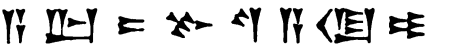



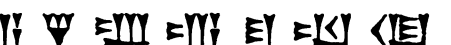



kakki ya ul - tu a - ab - ba e - li - ni - ti
my soldiers. From the upper sea

sa sul - mu samsi a - di tam - ti sap - li - ti
of the setting sun, to the lower sea

sa zi - it samsi gim - ri ma - al - ki sa
of the rising sun, all the kings of

kip - ra - a - ti u - suk - nis se - pu - u - a
the peoples, I subjected to my feet.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. I. LINES 1 TO 18.

1. 
 Šin - ahi - iri - ba šaru rabu
Sennacherib the great king,
-  2. 
 šaru dan-nu šaru kis-sa-ti šaru Assuri
the powerful king, king of nations, king of Assyria,
-  3. 
 šaru kip-rat arba-ti ri-e-ū it-pi-su
king of the four races, appointed ruler,
-  4. 
 me-gir ili rabati na-zir kit-ti
worshipper of the great Gods, keeper of treaties,
-  5. 
 ra-hi-im me-sa-ri e-pis u-ša-a-ti
lover of righteousness, maker of peace,
-  6. 
 a-lik dab-bu-ut a-ki-i ša-ḥi-ru dam-qa-a-ti
the famous marcher in war, protector of good,
-  7. 
 id-lū bu-ma-lū zi-ka-ru qar-du
the powerful hero, the warlike man,
-  8. 
 a-sa-rid-dan ma-al-ki rab-bu la-hi-id
head over kings, the giant consuming
-  9. 
 la-ma-gi-ri mu-sap-ri-qu za-ma-a-ni
the disobedient, the breaker of bonds.

MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 1 TO 6.

1. E - kal Şin - aşi - iri - ba şaru rabu
Palace of Sennacherib, the great king,

şaru dan - nu şaru kissati şaru Assuri şaru
the powerful king, king of nations, king of Assyria, king of

kip - rat arba - ti 2. me - gir ili rabati
the four races, worshipper of the great Gods,

lu - li - mu ir - su ma - al - ku pit - qu - du
warrior, judge, king appointed,



ri - e - ū ba - hu - la - a - ti 3. mud - dar - ru - u
ruler of people, renowned among


nisi rap - sa - a - ti a - na - ku Assur abu ili
extensive nations am I. Assur father of the Gods,

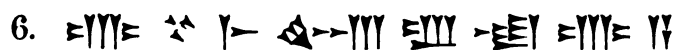
i - na kul - lat ma - li - ki 4. ki - nis si - baru - ni va
among all kings highly has raised me, and

eli gi - mir a - sib pa - rak - ki u - sar - ba - a
over the whole dwelling in the countries, he exalted

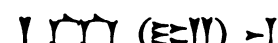



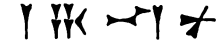
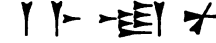






kakki - ya id - di - nā 5. iz - pa i - sar - tu
my soldiers; he gave me a sceptre of justice,

 (v. 
 mu - rap - pi - sat me - eş - ri si - bir - ru (v. kakku)
an enlarger of borders, a sword


 la pa - du - u a - na sum - kut za - hi - ri
unyielding to destroy the enemy,

6. 
 u - sat - mi - iḥ minutu - u - a
he clasped in my fingers.

Sennacherib was the son of Sargon king of Assyria, but it is remarkable that in all these inscriptions he is silent as to his genealogy. He succeeded his father on the 12th day of the month Abu, in the limi (or eponymy) of Paḥir-bel, prefect of Amida, that is according to our reckoning about the 16th day of July, B.C. 705, and was assassinated about the month Debitu of the limi of Nabu-aḥi-essis, prefect of Šamalla (December B.C. 681), having reigned twenty-four years and five months. The chronological list of the limi or eponymes of his reign is as follows:—

B.C.		
705.		Paḥir(-ra)-bel.
704.		Nabu-de(-e)-ni-epus.
703.		Kan-nun-ai.
702.		Nabu-liha.
701.		Ḥa-na-nu.
700.		Mi-tu-nu.
699.		Bel-şaru-an-ni.
698.		Şalim-mu-şar.
697.		Nabu-dur-uşur.
696.		[Ḍabu](?)-bel.
695.		Assur-bel-uşur.
694.		Ilu-ki-ya.

B.C.		
693.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶	Nadni-aḫi.
692.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Za-za-ai.
691.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Bel-emur-a-ni.
690.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-kin-uṣur.
689.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Gi-ḫi-lu.
688.	𐎶 𐎵 𐎶 𐎶	Nadni-aḫi.
687.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Šin-aḫi-iriba.
686.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (𐎶) 𐎶 𐎶	Bel-emur-an-ni.
685.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Assur-da-in-an-ni.
684.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Man-nu-zi-ir-ile-e.
683.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Man-nu-ki-vul.
682.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-ṣar-uṣur.
681.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-aḫi-esses.

Some Assyrian writers included the year of the eponymy of Paḫir-bel in the reign of Sargon, who died during it; while others included it in the reign of Sennacherib, who ascended the throne in it. This difference will be best seen by the following extracts from different copies of the Canon, showing the position of the dividing line between the reigns, and other matters :—

EXTRACT FROM CANON I.

706.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Mu-tag-gil-assur.
705.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Paḫir-bel.
704.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-de-ni-epus.

EXTRACT FROM CANON II.

706.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	[Mu]-tag-gil-assur.
	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	[Šin]-aḫi-iriba, king.
705.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Paḫir-ra-bel.
704.	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	Nabu-de-ni-epus.

B.C.

705. Paḥir-bel.






[illegible]

704. [𒀭𒌦𒍪] [𒀭𒌦𒍪] [𒀭𒌦𒍪] [𒀭𒌦𒍪] [Nabu]-de-ni-[epus].

The following are the dated Tablets and other inscriptions confirming the eponym list during the reign of Sennacherib; it will be seen that some of them which contain also regnal years agree with Canons I and II, making the first year the eponymy of Paḥirbel, while others agree with Canon IV, making the first year the eponymy of Nebodeniepus :—









B.C. 705. PAHIRBEL, PREFECT OF AMIDA.

Canon VI gives the date in this eponymy of the accession of Sennacherib, printed C.I., Vol. 2, p. 69 :—





 Lim - mi Paḫir - bel sa - nat A - mi - di * * *

*Eponym Paḫirbel prefect of Amida * * **

 araḥ Abu immu 12 Sin - aḫi - iriba [ina]

month Ab, 12th day, Sennacherib [on

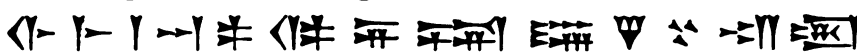
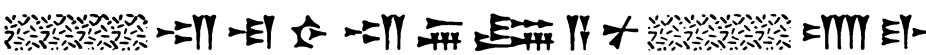
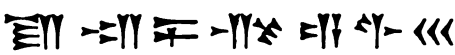
 kuṣṣi it - tu - sib]

the throne sat].

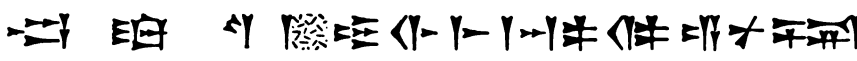
K, 448, contains a letter from Pahirbel to the king, but no dated Tablet of this eponymy falls in the reign of Sennacherib.

B.C. 704. NEBODENIEPUS, PREFECT OF NINEVEH.


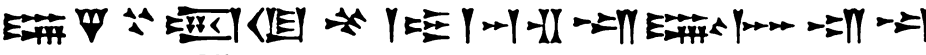

Canon VI gives the following information of this year :—


 Lim-mi Nabu - de - ni - epus sa-nat Ninua
Eponym Nebodeniepus prefect of Nineveh,

 * * * * La-rak Sa - rap - a - nu * * * * e - kal
 * * * * Larak, Sarapanu * * * * the palace

 sa Qa - zi e - pe - es
 of Qazi he built.

K, 325, is dated—

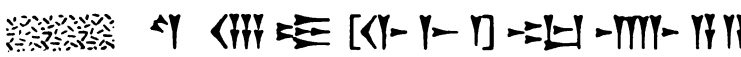

 Araḥ Niṣannu immu 1(?) lim-mi Nabu- de - e - nu - epus
Month Nisan, 1st(?) day, eponym Nebodeniepus.

And fragments of three other Tablets give the date—


 Araḥ Addaru immu 22 li - mu Nabu - de - ni - epus
Month Adar, 22nd day, eponym Nebodeniepus

 sa-nat Ninua sanat 1 Šin - aḥi - iri - ba
prefect of Nineveh, 1st year of Sennacherib

 šaru Assuri
king of Assyria.


B.C. 703. KANNUNAI, PREFECT OF QAZI.

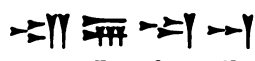
There is a fragment of a Tablet in the British Museum with the following date :—


 * * * immu 16 [lim - mi] Ka - nun - ai
 * * * 16th day, [eponym] Kannunai.

B.C. 702. NEBOLİHA, PREFECT OF ARBELA.


The date on the Bellino Cylinder in this year is—


 Araḥ Ṣi - bu - ti lim - mu Nabu - liha sa - nat
Month Seventh, eponym Neboliha prefect


 Ir - ba - il
of Arbela.


B.C. 701. ḤANANU, PREFECT OF * * * * *.

The only date in this eponymy is K, 3163 :—

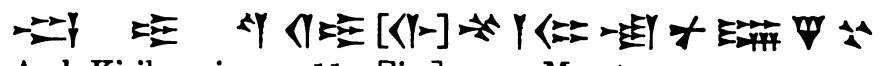

 * * * [li] - mu Ḥa - na - nu sa - nat * * *
 * * * eponym Hananu prefect of * * *

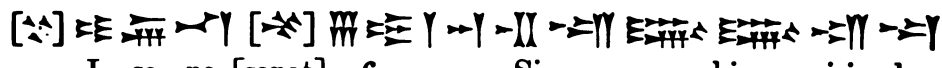
B.C. 700. MITUNU, PREFECT OF ISANA.


There are several dates of this year ; K, 304, has—


 Lim-mu Me - tu - nu sa - nat I - ṣa - na
Eponym Mitunu prefect of Isana.

K, 2856, is dated—


 Araḥ Kišilevu immu 11 [lim] - mu Me - tu - nu sa - nat
Month Kisilu, 11th day, eponym Mitunu prefect of


 I - ṣa - na [sanat] 6 Ṣin - aḥi - iri - ba
Isana, 6th year of Sennacherib


 ṣaru Assuri
king of Assyria.

Cylinder B is dated—












Arah Airu li - mu Me - tu - nu sa-nat
Month *Iyyar,* *eponym* *Mitunu* *prefect of*

[I - ʂa - na]
[Isana].






A fragment of Canon VI has the following mutilated reference to Assurnadinsum, who was made king of Babylon in this year :—

[<Y- Y->	| <=>	>=	* =	=	W	Z	Z	
[Lim - mi]	Me	- tu	- nu		sa-nat	*	*	*
[Eponym]	Mitunu				prefect	*	*	*


 Assur - nadin - sum ablu * * * * *
Assurnadinsum son of * * * * *

B.C. 699. BELSARANI. PREFECT OF KURBAN.

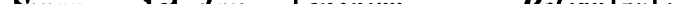
In this eponymy, K, 316, is dated—




21

- mu

- ṣa-ru - a - ni

Month Adar, 21st day, eponym Belṣarani

sa - nat Kur - ba - an
prefect of Kurban.

K, 450, is dated—









 Arah Şivanu immu 1 [lim-mu Bel -şaru]-an - [ni]

Month Sivan, 1st day, [eponym Belšar]an[ni]

sa - nat Kur- ba - an
prefect of Kurban.

B.C. 698. SALIMUSAR.

K, 393, is dated in this year—

Arah Airu immu 2 lim - mu Şalim-mu-şari

Month Iyyar, 2nd day, eponym Salimusal

K, 398, is dated—










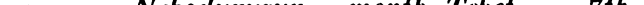


Arah Kişilivü * * * * li - mu Su - lum - [mu-şari]
Month Kisilu * * * * *eponym* *Salim[usar],*


sanat 7 Šin - [aḫi - iriba]
7th year of *Senn[acherib]*

B.C. 697. NEBODURUZUR, PREFECT OF PARNUNNA.

One Tablet, K, 300, is dated in this year—



 Lim - mu Nabu - dur - uṣur arah Debitu immu 7

Eponym Neboduruzur, month Tebet, 7th day.

The mutilated date of Cylinder C also belongs to this eponymy, it is—



 * * * * 8 [li - mu Nabu - dur] - u - zur

 * * * * 8th day, [eponym Nebodur]uzur

[sa - nat Par] - nun - na
[*prefect of Par*] *nunna*.

B.C. 696. DABU(?) BEL.

There is no inscription belonging to this year, and the name of the eponym is very doubtful.

B.C. 695. ASSURBELUZUR.

K, 290, is dated in this year—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Araḥ Kišilivū immu 3 lim - mu Assur-bel-uṣur
Month Kisilu, 3rd day, eponym Assurbeluzur.

B.C. 694. ILKIYA, PREFECT OF DAMASCUS.

K, 346, is dated in this eponymy—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Araḥ Tašritu immu 1 lim - mi Ilu - ki - ya sa - nat
Month Tisri, 1st day, eponym Ilkiya prefect of

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Dim - mas - qa
Damascus.

K, 389, has the date—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Araḥ Abu immu 15 lim - mi Ilu - ki - ya
Month Ab, 15th day, eponym Ilkiya

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 sa - nat Di - mas - qa
prefect Damascus.


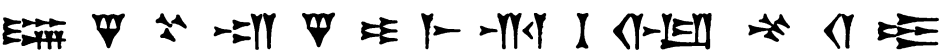

K, 370, is dated—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Araḥ Addaru immu 10 lim - mi Ilu - ki - e - a
Month Adar, 10th day, eponym Ilkiya.

K, 1867, is dated—


𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Lim - mu Ilu - ki - ya
Eponym Ilkiya.

And K, 75, gives—


 Araḥ Addaru immu 23 li - mu Ilu - ki - ya
Month Adar, 23rd day, eponym Ilkiya

 sa - nat Kar - i - mi - ri - su u sanat 11
prefect of Damascus and the 11th year of

 Šin - aḥi - iri - ba šarru Assuri
Sennacherib king of Assyria.

B.C. 693. NADNIAḤI.

To this eponymy belongs the date on K, 414—

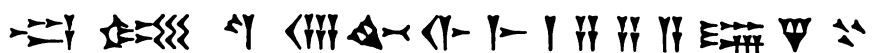
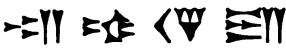

 Araḥ Abu immu 9 lim - mu Nadni - aḥi
Month Ab, 9th day, eponym Nadniaḥi.

And K, 3501, is dated—


 Lim - mi Nadni - aḥi
Eponym Nadniaḥi.

B.C. 692. ZAZAI, PREFECT OF ARPAD.

K, 294, is dated in this year—


 Araḥ Šivanu immu 16 lim - mi Za - za - a sa - nat
Month Sivan, 16th day, eponym Zazai prefect of

 Ar - pad - da
Arpad.

The date of K, 360, is—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Sabaḍu immu 1 lim - mi Za - za - ku
Month Sebat, 1st day, eponym Zazai.

B.C. 691. BELEMURANI, PREFECT OF CARCHEMISH.

The Taylor Cylinder is dated in this eponymy—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Addaru immu 20 li - mu Bel-emur - a - ni
Month Adar, 20th day, eponym Belemurani

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sanat Kar - ga - mis
prefect of Carchemish.

B.C. 690. NEBOKINUZUR.

B.C. 689. GIḪILU.

During these years we have no dated documents.

B.C. 688. NADNIAḪI, PREFECT OF DURSARGON.

K, 441, is dated in this year—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Araḥ Airu immu 15 lim - mi Nadni - aḫi sa
Month Iyyar, 15th day, eponym Nadniahi prefect of

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Dur - ṣar - gina
Dursargon.

B.C. 687. SENNACHERIB, KING OF ASSYRIA.


In the royal eponymy four Tablets are dated, K, 423—

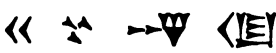
𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 [Araḥ] Kiṣilivu immu 3 [lim - mu] Ṣin - aḫi - iriba
 [Month] Kisilu, 3rd day, [eponym] Sennacherib.

K, 405—



 Araḥ Abu immu 13 lim - mu Šin - aḥi - iriba
Month Ab, 13th day, eponym Sennacherib.

K, 419—


 Araḥ Abu immu 15 lim - mu Šin - aḥi - iriba
Month Ab, 15th day, eponym Sennacherib



 šaru Assuri
king of Assyria.

And K, 413—

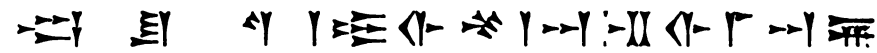

 Araḥ Tasritu immu 20 lim - mi Šin - aḥi - iriba
Month Tisri, 20th day, eponym Sennacherib.

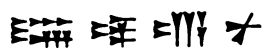
B.C. 686. BELEMURANI, THE TARTAN.

In the eponymy of the second Belemurani we have three Tablets,
and K, 343—

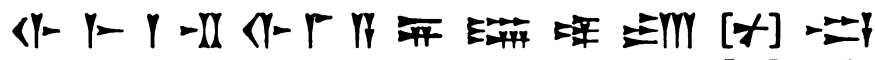

 Araḥ Abu immu 2 lim - mu Bel - emur - a - ni Tur - tan
Month Ab, 2nd day, eponym Belemurani the Tartan.

K, 308—


 Araḥ Duvuzu immu 1 lim - mu Bel - emur - an - ni
Month Tammuz, 1st day, eponym Belemurani


 Tur - tan - nu
the Tartan.

And K, 1576—


 Lim-mi Bel'-emur-a-ni Tur-ta-[nu] arah
Eponym Belemurani the Tartan, month

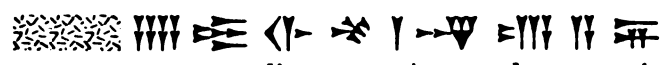


Sivanu immu 29


Sivan, 29th day.

B.C. 685. ASSURDAINANI.

The following Tablets are dated in the year of Assurdainani, K, 395—



 * * * 8 lim-mu Assur-dan-a-ni
 * * * 8th day, eponym Assurdainani.


And K, 406—

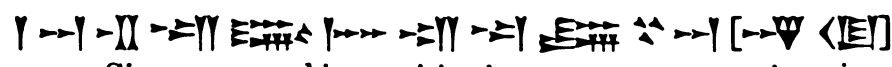

 Araḥ Tasritu lim-mu Assur-da-in-a-ni
Month Tisri, eponym Assurdainani.

B.C. 684. MANNUZIRILE, PREFECT OF KULLANI.

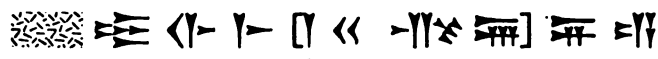
There are three Tablets dated in this eponymy, K, 2670—


 Araḥ Debitu immu 30 li-mu Ma-za-ar-[ile-e]
Month Tebet, 20th day, eponym Mannuzirile

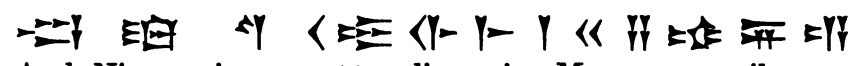

 sa-nat Kul-la-[ni-i] sanat 22
prefect of Kullani, 22nd year of


 Sin aḥi-iri-ba garu Assuri
Sennacherib king of Assyria.

K, 1429—


 * * lim - mi [Man - zi - ir] - ile - e
 * * eponym Mannuzir]ile.

And an unnumbered Tablet—

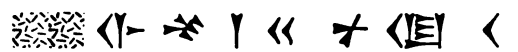

 Araḥ Niṣannu immu 10 lim - mi Man - za - ar - ile - e
 Month Nisan, 10th day, eponym Mannuzirile.

B.C. 683. MANNUKIVUL.

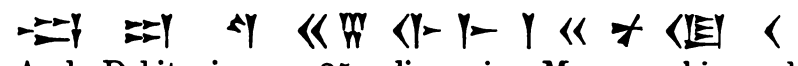
The dated Tablets of this eponymy are, K, 361—


 Araḥ Debitu immu 25 lim - mi Man - nu - ki - vul
 Month Tebet, 25th day, eponym Mannukivul.

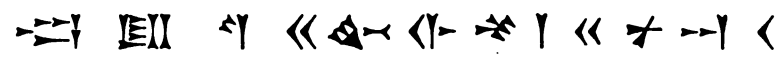
K, 394—


 * * lim - mu [Man - nu - ki - vul
 * * eponym Mannukivul.


K, 380—


 Araḥ Debitu immu 25 lim - mi Man - nu - ki - vul
 Month Tebet, 25th day, eponym Mannukivul.

K, 366—


 Araḥ Ululu immu 20 lim - mu Man - nu - vul
 Month Elul, 20th day, eponym Mannukivul.

And K, 371—


 * * * [li] - mu Man - nu - ki - vul
 * * * eponym Mannukivul.

B.C. 682. NEBOSARUZUR, PREFECT OF MARQAŠI.

The dated Tablets of this year are, K, 339—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

Araḥ Tasritu immu 5 lim-mu Nabu -ṣar-uṣur

Month Tisri, 5th day, eponym Nebosaruzur.

K, 379—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶]

Araḥ Abu immu 7 li - mu Nabu -ṣar-[uṣur]

Month Ab, 7th day, eponym Nebosar[uṣur]

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵]

sa - nat Mar - qa - [ṣi]

prefect of Marqasi.

K, 445—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

* * immu 11 [lim - mi Nabu] -ṣar-uṣur sa - nat

* * 11th day, [eponym Nebo]saruzur prefect of

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

Mar - qa - ṣi

Marqasi.

K, 373—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶]

Araḥ Niṣannu immu 21 lim-mu Nabu -ṣar-[uṣur]

Month Nisan, 21st day, eponym Nebosaruzur.

And K, 1858—

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

Araḥ Airu immu 20 lim-mu Nabu -ṣar-uṣur

Month Iyyar 20th day, eponym Nebosaruzur.

The following are the dated Tablets of this eponymy, all of which belong to the reign of Sennacherib:—

立 南 今 一 一 世 中 全 三

Month Kisilu, eponym *Neboahieres.*

立 國 之 大 計 在 於 人 才 之 培 植

Month Elul, 27th day, eponym Neboahieres

三才圖會

prefect of Samalle.

[一] 平 凡 合 [今] 水 一 世 不 一 [金] 《

[*Month*] *Iyyar*, 12th day, *eponym* *Neboahieres*

三十一 [三十一]

prefect of Sama[lla].

古今圖書集成

Month Ab, 21st day, *eponym* *Neboahieres*

三 二 一 四 五

prefect of Samalla.

The dated inscriptions of the reign of Sargon prove, that the office of each eponym extended from the first month Nisan (corres-

ponding with our March), to the close of the Assyrian year; and the same inscriptions show that the regnal years of the kings were always counted from the first of Nisan, and not from the actual date of accession. Beside the inscriptions of Sargon, the following passage on a Tablet of the reign of Cyrus shows the same mode of reckoning :—

鐵樹莊第一山三多山四山五山六山七山八山九山十山

Ul - tu Araḥ Niṣannu sa sanat 3 Ku - ra - as ṣaru

From the month Nisan, of the 3rd year of Cyrus king

六 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十

matati a - di arah Addaru sa sanat 3 Ku - ra - as
of countries; to the month Adar, of the 3rd year of Cyrus

第六卷

şaru matati
king of countries.

This space of time, from the first to the twelfth month, made one regnal year.

PART II.

The War with Merodach Baladan.

TEXTS.

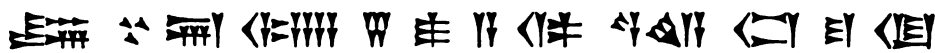
The Bellino Cylinder, lines 5 to 19; Cylinder B, lines 5 to 17; fragments of Cylinders C and D; Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 7 to 15; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 3 to 9; Taylor Cylinder, col. I, lines 19 to 62; Memorial Tablet, lines 6 to 12; and two Epigraphs.

BELLINO CYLINDER, LINES 5 TO 19.

5. 

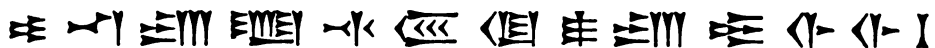
I - na ris şaru - ti - ya sa Maruduk - pal - iddina

In the beginning of my kingdom, of Merodach Baladan



şaru Karu - dun - ya - as a - di umman Elamti.

king of Kardunias, with the army of Elam,



i - na ta - mir - ti Kisu as - ta - kan abikta su

in the vicinity of Kisu I accomplished his overthrow.

6. 

i - na qabal tam-ħa - ri su - a - tu e - zib karaş - şu

In the midst of that battle he abandoned his camp,



e - dis ip - par - sid va a - na Gu - zu - um - ma - ni

alone he fled, and to Guzummani

in - na - bit ki - rib a - gam - mi u
he retreated. Into the lakes and

ap - pa - ra - a - te e - ru - uv - va na - pis - tus e - di - ir
swamps he entered, and his life he saved.

7. ruqubi zu - um - bi susi
Chariots, carriages, horses,

suppati (?) imiri gam - mal - i u
mules, asses, camels, and

par - ri sa i - na kit - ru - ub ta - ha - zi
oxen, which in the midst of the fight

u - vas - si - ru ik - su - da qata - ai a - na
he had abandoned, my hand captured. Into

e - kali su sa ki - rib Bab - ili ha - dis
his palace, which is in Babylon, joyfully

e - ru - uv - va ap - te - e va bit - ni - zir - ti su
I entered, and I opened also his treasure house;

hūraz kasap u - nu - tu hūrazi kaspi abnu a - gar - tu
gold, silver, instruments of gold, silver, precious stones,

nin - tak - su sa - su sa - ga ni - zir - tu ka - bit - tu
everything, furniture and goods, a great treasure,

9. belat- şu sal- nisi e - kali su nis - raba- te
his consort, the eunuchs of his palace, the great men,

man-za- az - pa - ni şı - ħir - ti um - ma - a - ni
those who stand in the presence, the whole of the army,

ma - la ba - su - u mud -dab- bi - lu - tu e - kali
all there were guards of the palace,

u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu aṣ - bat va arku
I brought out and as spoil I counted. I went also after

su a - na Gu - zu - um - ma - ni mun - taḥ - zi - ya
him to Guzummani. My soldiers

a - na ki - rib a - gam - mi u ap - pa - ra - a - te
to the midst of the lakes and swamps

u - ma - hi - ir va 5 im - mi i - pa - ru - niv - va
I sent; and five days they searched, and

ul in - na - mir a - sar su i - na e - muq
his place was not seen. By the might of

Assur beli - ya 89 alani dan - nu - ti
Assur my lord, 89 strong cities,

bit - durani sa Kal - di u 820
fortresses of Chaldea, and 820

alani zihruti sa li[-miti]su-nu al - mi ak - su -ud
small cities which were round them, I besieged, I captured,

as - lu - la sal - la su - un 12. Ur - bi
I carried off their spoil. The Urbi,

A - ra - mu u Kal - du sa ki - rib Uruk
Arameans, and Chaldeans, who were in Erech,

Nipur Kisu Har - ris - kalama Kute
Nipur, Kisu, Harriskalama, and Cutha,

abli alani bel - hi - id - di u - se - za - av - va
the sons of the cities rebels, I brought out and as




sal - la - tis am - nu 13. Bel - ibni ablu rab - kak pi - ir - ha
spoil I counted. Belibni son of the rabkak, of the seed of

Su - an - na sa kima me - ra - a - ni za - ah - ri
Babylon, who like a little child

ki - rib e - kal - ya ir - bu - u a - na saru - ut
within my palace had grown up; to the kingdom of




Sumiri u Akkadi as - ta - kan eli su - un
Sumir and Akkad I appointed over them.




14. i - na ta - ai - ar - ti - ya Tu - hu - mu - na
On my return, the Tuhumuna,







 Ri - hi - hu Ya - daq - qu U - bu - du
Rihihu, *Yadaqqu,* *Ubudu,*










 Kip - re - e Ma - li - hu Gu - ru - mu
Kipre, *Malihu,* *Gurumu,*








 15. 
 U - bu - lu Da - mu - nu Gam - bu - lu
Ubulu, *Damunu,* *Gambulu,*








 Hi - in - da - ru Ru - hu - u - a Pu - qu - du
Hindaru, *Ruhua,* *Puqudu,*








 Ha - am - ra - a - nu Ha - ga - ra - nu Na - ba - tu
Hamranu, *Hagarenes,* *Nabatheans,*



 Li - hi - ta - a - u A - ra - mu - la - kan - su
Lihitau, *and* *Arameans,* *not* *submissive,*



 16. 

 mit - ha - ris ak - su - ud 208,000 nisi
forcibly *I* *captured.* 208,000 *people,*






 zik - ru u - sinnis 7,200 susi u
men *and* *women,* 7,200 *horses* *and*





 suppati (?) 11,073 imiri 5,230
mules, 11,073 *asses,* 5,230





 gam - mal - i 80,100 alpi 800,500
camels, 80,100 *oxen,* 800,500

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 zēni sal - la - tu ka - bit - tu as - lu - la a - na
sheep, a great spoil I carried off to

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 17. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ki - rib Assuri i - na mi - ti - iq gir - ri - ya
the midst of Assyria. In the course of my expedition,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 sa Nabu - bel - zikri ki - pi Ḥa - ra - ra - ti
of Nabubilzikri the governor of Hararati,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ḥuraz kasap mu - šik - kan - ni rabati imiri
gold, silver, great palms, asses,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 gam - mal - i alpi u zēni
camels, oxen, and sheep,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 18. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ta - mar - ta su ka - bit - tu am - ḥar ba - ḥu - la - ti
his great present, I received. The people of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Ḥi - rim - mi nakiru aq - zu sa ul - tu ul - la
Hirimmi obstinate rebels, who from of old

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - na ni - ri - ya la kit - nu - su i - na kakki
to my yoke were not submissive; with the sword

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 19. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u - sam - kit va na - pis - tu ul e - zib na - gu - u
I destroyed, and [one] alive I did not leave. That

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 su - a - tu a - na es - su - ti az - bat 1 alpu 10 zēni
district a second time I took; one ox, ten sheep,

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 10. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 Kal - di a - di gi - bis um -ma-na - a - ti
of the Chaldeans, with the might of the army of

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 (v. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶) 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 Elamti (v. E - la -me- e) ri - zi su u - ra - sib
the Elamites his helpers, I destroyed

11. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 i - na kakki Assur- na -din-sum ablu- u - a
with the sword. Assurnadinsum my eldest

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 (𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶) 12. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 ris - tu - u (tar- bit bir - ki - ya) i - na
 son (the child of my knees), on the

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 kuṣṣi ṣaru - ti su u -se-sib va Akkad rapas- tū
throne of his kingdom I seated, and wide Akkad

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 13. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 u -sat- gil pa -nu- us -su aṣ - ṣuḥ naqab
I entrusted unto him. I removed the choice of

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 14. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 Aḥ - la -me-e Ṣu - ti - i ba - ḥu - la - ti
the Ahlame and Suti. The people of

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 15. 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 Hi-rim-mi i - na kakki u - sam - kit - va la
Hirimmi with the sword I destroyed, and did not

𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶 𐎠𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎠𐎧𐎶
 iz - zi - ba pi - ri - ha su-un
leave a fraction of them.

BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4, LINES 3 TO 9.

3. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 4. 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 I - na mah - ri - i gir - ri - ya sa
In my first expedition, of

𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 Maruduk - pal - iddina saru Karu- dun - ya-as
Merodach Baladan king of Kardunias,

𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 a- di umman Elamti ri - zi su i - na ta - mir - ti
with the army of Elam his helpers, in the vicinity of

𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 Kisu as - ta - kan abikta su su - u a - na
Kisu I accomplished his overthrow. He to

𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 5. 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 su- zu - ub na - pis - ti su e -dis ip - par- sid va
save his life, alone fled; and

𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 ruqubi zu - um - bi susi suppati(?)
the chariots, carriages, horses, and mules,

𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 sa u - vas - si - ru ik - su - da qata - ai a - na
which he had abandoned; my hand captured. Into

𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 e -kalisu sa ki - rib Bab- ili e - ru - uv - va
his palace, which is in Babylon, I entered, and

𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 6 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵
 ap - te - e va bit - ni - zir - ti su huraz kasap
I opened also his treasure house; gold, silver,

abnu a - gar - tu sa - su sa - ga e - kali su as - lu - la
precious stones, the furniture and goods of his palace, I carried off.

alani su dan - nu - ti bit - dur - i sa Kal - di
His strong cities, fortresses of Chaldea,

a - di alani zihruti sa li - mi - ti su - nu
and the small cities which were round them,

7. aksud va as - lu - la sal - la - su - un i - na
I captured, and carried off their spoil. On

ta - ai - ar - ti - ya A - ra - mi sa sid - di
my return, the Arameans who are beside

I - dik - kar Purat ak - su - ud
the Tigris and Euphrates, I conquered,

va as - lu - la sal - la - su - un i - na me - ti - iq
and I carried off their spoil. In the course of

gir - ri - ya sa ki - pi Ha - ra - ra - ti
my expedition, of the governor of Hururati,

man - da - ta su ka - bit - tu am - har ba - hu - la - ti
his great tribute I received. The people of

Hi - rim - mi nakiri aq - zi i - na kakki
Hirimmu, obstinate rebels, with the sword

u - sam - kit va e - du ul e - zib alu su - a - tu a - na
I destroyed, and one I did not leave. That city a

es - su - ti 9. az - bat edin alpu 10 zēni 10
second time I took; one ox, ten sheep, ten

imiri karani 20 imiri ka - lum - ma - ri - se - ti - su a - na
omers of wine and twenty omers of kalummarisetisu to

ili Assuri u - kin
the Gods of Assyria I appointed.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. I, LINES 19 TO 62.

19. I - na maḥ - re - e gir - ri - ya sa
In my first expedition, of

Maruduk - pal - iddina 20. šaru Karu - dun - ya - as
Merodach Baladan king of Kardunias,

a - di umman Elamti ri - zi su i - na
with the army of Elam his helpers, in the

ta - mir - ti Kisu as - ta - kan abikta su i - na
vicinity of Kisu, I accomplished his overthrow. In the

qabal tam - ḥa - ri su - a - tu e - zib karaṣ - ṣu
midst of that battle he abandoned his camp,

23. e - dis ip - par - sid va na - pis - tus e - di - ir
alone he fled, and his life he saved.

24. ruqubi susi zu - um - bi
Chariots, horses, carriages,

suppati(?) 25. sa i - na kit - ru - ub
and mules, which in the midst of

ta - ha - zi u - vas - se - ru ik - su - da qata - ai
the fight he had abandoned, my hand captured.

26. a - na e - kali su sa ki - rib Bab - ili ha - dis
Into his palace, which is in Babylon, joyfully

e - ru - uv - va 27. ap - te - e va bit - ni - zir - ti su
I entered, and I opened also his treasure house;

huraz kasap u - nu - tu hurazi kasapi
gold, silver, instruments of gold, silver,





























abnu a - gar - tu nin - tak - su sa - su sa - ga la
precious stones, everything, furniture, and goods without









ni - bi ka - bit - tu belat sal - lib - e - kal - i su
number, abundant, his consort, the eunuchs of his palace,

30. nis raba - te - i man - za - az - pa - ni nis - lab - i
the great men, those who stand in the presence, male musicians,

31. sal - lab - i ši - hir - ti um - ma - a - ni ma - la
female musicians, the whole of the army, all there
32. ba - su - u mud - dab - bi - lu - tu e - kal - us
were, guards of his palace,
33. u - se - za - av - va sal - la - ti - is am - nu i - na
I brought out, and as spoil I counted. By the
34. e - muq Assur beli - ya 75 alani su dan - nu - ti
might of Assur my lord, 75 of his strong cities,
35. bit - dur - ani sa Kal - di u 420
fortresses of Chaldea, and 420
36. alani zihrti sa li - mi - ti su - nu al - mi
small cities which were round them, I besieged,
37. ak - su - ud as - lu - la sal - la - su - un Ur - bi
I captured, I carried off their spoil. The Urbi,
- A - ra - mu Kal - du sa ki - rib Uruk
Arameans, and Chaldeans, who were within Erech,
38. Nipur Kisu Har - ris - kalam - ma
Nipur, Kisu, Harriskalama,
39. Kute Sipar a - di abli
Cutha, and Sippara, with the sons of



39. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 40. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ali bel-ḥi - iḏ - ḏi u - se-za- av - va sal- la - tis am - nu
 the cities rebels, I brought out and as spoil I counted.
41. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 41. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 i - na ta - ai - ar - ti - ya Tu - hu - mu - na
 On my return the Tuhumuna,
42. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 42. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Ri - ḥi - ḥu Ya - daq - qu U - bu - du
 Rihihu, Yadaqqu, Ubudu,
43. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 43. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Kip - re - e Ma - la - ḥu Gu - ru - mu
 Kipre, Malahu, Gurumu,
44. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 44. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 U - bu - lū Da - mu - nu Gam - bu - lū
 Ubulu, Damunu, Gambulu,
45. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 45. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Hi - in - da - ru Ru - hu - u - a
 Hindaru, Ruhua,
46. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 46. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Pu - qu - du Ḥa - am - ra - nu Ḥa - ga - ra - nu
 Pekod, Hamranu, Hagarenes,
47. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 47. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Na - ba - tu Li - hi - ta - u
 Nabatheans, Lihitau, and
48. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 48. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 A - ra - mu la kan - su - u - ti mit - ḥa - ris
 Arameans, not submissive, forcibly
49. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 49. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ak - su - ud 208,000 nisi zihru rabu zikri
 I captured. 208,000 people, small and great, male

49.                            

imiri gam-mal - i alpi u ze - e - ni
asses, *camels,* *oxen,* *and* *sheep,*

sa la ni - bi sal - la - tu 51. ka - bit - tu as - lu - la
which were without number, a great spoil I carried off

51.  52. 
 a - na ki - rib Assuri i - na mi - ti - iq
to the midst of Assyria. *In the course of*

gir - ri - ya sa Nabu - bel - zikri 53. ki - pi
my expedition, of Nebobelzikri governor of











𐎧𐏁𐎡𐏁 𐎲𐎠𐎫𐎢𐏁 𐎥𐎷𐎦𐎵 𐎥𐎷𐎦𐎵 𐎧𐏁𐎡𐏁 𐎬𐎰𐎶𐎵 𐎤𐎡𐎴𐎹𐎪𐎵 𐎤𐎡𐎴𐎹𐎪𐎵 54. 𐎡𐎴𐎹𐎪𐎵 𐎤𐎡𐎴𐎹𐎪𐎵 𐎤𐎡𐎴𐎹𐎪𐎵 𐎤𐎡𐎴𐎹𐎪𐎵

Ha- ra - ra - ti ħuraz kasap mu-suk-kan- ni

Hararati, *gold,* *silver,* *great palms,*

rabati imiri gam-mal- i alpi u
asses, camels, oxen, and

ze - e - ni ta - mar - ta su ka - bit - tu am - ħar
sheep, his great present, I received.

56.          

ba - hu - la - te Hi - rim - mi nakiri aq - zi



The people of Hirimmi, obstinate rebels,

57 i - na kakki u - sam - kit va e - du ul e - zib
with the sword I destroyed, and one I did not leave.

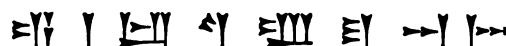

58. >|<| >||<| I >||| >|| >|<| >|||< <|> <|> || >|| >||
 pag - ri su - un i - na ga - si - si a - lul va
Their corpses in the dust I threw down, and
59. >|| >||<| >|< >|| >||| >| >|<| >|< >||| >|| >|| >||
 ši - hir - ti ali u - sal - mi na - gu - u su - a - tu
the whole of the city I caused to cover. That district
60. || >|<| <<< >|| >|< >||| >| >|| >|< < >|| >|| >||
 a - na es - su - ti az - bat edin alap 10 zēni
a second time I took; one ox, ten sheep,
61. < >||| >|| >|| << >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| I
 10 imiri karani 20 imiri ka - lum - ma - ri - se - te - su
ten omers of wine, and twenty omers of kalamarisetesu,
62. || >|<| >|| >||| >|| >|| >|| <|| >|| >||| >||| >||| >|||
 a - na ilani Assuri beli - ya u - kin
to the Gods of Assyria my lords, I appointed
- >|| >||<| >||| >||
 da - ri - u
for ever.

MEMORIAL TABLET, OBVERSE, LINES 6 TO 12.

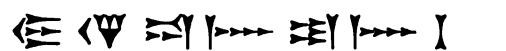

6. >|| >|<| >||| || >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >|||
 I - na ta - ha - az ziri Maruduk - pal - iddina
On the battle field, Merodach Baludan
- >||| >|| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| 7. >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >|||
 šaru Karu - dun - ya - as Kal - du u
king of Kardunias, the Chaldeans, and
- >||| || >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >||| >|||
 A - ra - mi a - di unman Elamti ri - zi su
Arameans, with the army of Elam his helpers.


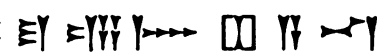
 a - bu - bis as - pu - un su - u a - na mat tam - ti
like a whirlwind I swept. He , to the sea coast



 e - dis ip - par - sid va ili ma - sal mati su it - ti
alone fled, and the Gods ruling in his country, with the

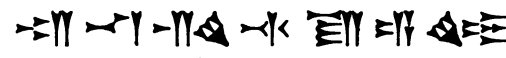
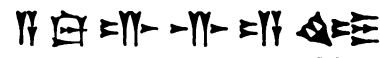
 ner - pad - du - i abi su mah - ru - ti ul - tu
attendants of his fathers, former, from the

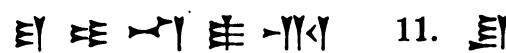
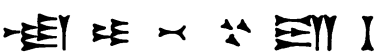
 ki - rib ki - mah ih - pi - ir va nisi [su] a - na
midst of the high places he brought out, and his people



 ki - rib elappi u - se - li va a - na
into ships he caused to enter, and to

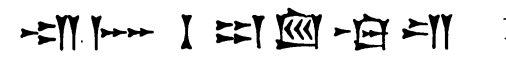
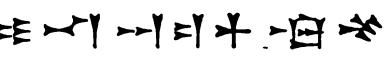
 Na - gi - ti sa e - bir - tan Mar - rat e - bir
Nagitu which is across the sea, he crossed,

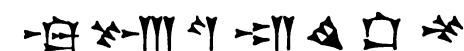
 va i - na as - ri su - a - tu i - bil sad - da su
and in that place he took up his abode.

 gi - mir mati su ak - su - ud va sal - la - tis am - nu
The whole of his country I captured, and as spoil I counted;

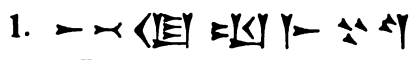




 alani su ab - bul aq - qur i - na isati ak - mu
his cities I pulled down, destroyed, in the fire I burned.

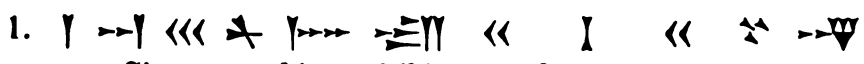



 ak - su - ud Hi - rim - mu
I captured Hirimmu.

EPIGRAPH OVER THE SIEGE OF A CITY.

1.  2. 
 Duban al - mi aksud as - lu - la sal - la - su
Duban I besieged, I captured, I carried off its spoil.

EPIGRAPH OVER THE FIGURE OF A KING.

1. 
 Sin - ahi - iribi šaru kissati šaru Assuri
Sennacherib king of nations, king of Assyria.
2.  3. 
 sal - la - at a-gam-mi sa Ša - ah - ri - ti
The spoil of the lake region of Šahrīti
4. 
 ma-ḥa - ar su e - ti - iq
before him came.

The war against Merodach Baladan king of Babylonia, took place early in the reign of Sennacherib, who ascended the throne of Assyria in the summer of B.C. 705, on the death of his father Sargon, king of Assyria and Babylonia.

The Cuneiform Inscriptions tell us nothing respecting the succession in Babylonia, but an extract from Polyhistor states, that a brother of Sennacherib reigned there, and on his death a man named Hagisa ruled for one month. He was killed by Merodach Baladan, who then took the throne and reigned six months. These events probably occupied the remainder of the year B.C. 705 and part of B.C. 704. A Dispatch Tablet, which perhaps belongs to this period, states that the "son of Yakin," or Merodach Baladan, marched out of the city of Babylon in the month Nisan, and as he was attacked by Sennacherib only a few miles from the city, the battle probably took place in the spring of B.C. 704. The scene of the contest was the neighbourhood of Kisu (now Hymer), about ten miles from Babylon; and here Sennacherib, at the head of the Assyrian army, defeated Merodach

Baladan and his allies the Elamites. The Babylonian monarch fled from the battle, and Sennacherib at once entered the capital Babylon and plundered the palace. From Babylon the Assyrians marched through the country, conquering in succession all the principal places; here the Bellino and Taylor Cylinders show a remarkable difference, the first counts 89 great cities and 820 smaller ones, while the latter only gives 79 great cities and 420 smaller ones. From the fragmentary passage in Canon VI (see page 11), where two of these cities, Larak and Sarapanu, are mentioned, this conquest appears to have taken place in B.C. 704; and at the close of the campaign, after a fruitless search for the hiding place of Merodach Baladan, Sennacherib, probably about B.C. 703, made Bel-ibni king of Babylon, and this fact is stated in both the Cylinders (Bellino Cylinder and Cylinder B) made before the close of B.C. 700; but Sennacherib having been obliged to march a second time to the country in B.C. 700, then raised his eldest son to the government of Babylon, and in all subsequent accounts he is silent as to the rule of Bel-ibni, and only mentions his own son being raised to the throne. Bull Inscriptions 2 and 3, and the Memorial Tablet, give the events of the two Babylonian campaigns together.


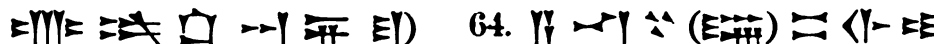



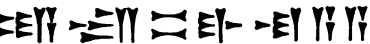
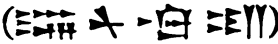
PART III.







TEXTS.

Bellino Cylinder, lines 20 to 33 ; Cylinder B, lines 18 to 31 ; Fragments of Cylinders C and D ; Bull Inscriptions 2 and 3, lines 15 and 16 ; Bull Inscription 4, lines 9 to 17 ; Taylor Cylinder, col. 1, line 63 to col. 2, line 33 ; Memorial Tablet, lines 12 and 13 ; and one Epigraph.

NOTE.—The texts on the Bellino Cylinder, Cylinders B, C, and D, Bull Inscription No. 4, and the Taylor Cylinder, are so closely alike, that they are here given as one ; the Taylor Cylinder being taken as the standard text : words present in some copies, but omitted in others, are given in parentheses.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. I, LINE 63 TO COL. II, LINE 33, WITH
VARIANTS AND ADDITIONS FROM THE OTHER TEXTS.

63.  I - na sane gir - ri - ya (Assur be - eli
In my second expedition, (Assur my lord
-  64.  u - tag - gil an - ni va) a - na Kas - si - i
protected me, and) to Kassi
-     u Ya - su - bi - gal - la - ai (nakiri uq - zi)
and Yasubiyalla (obstinate rebels),

72      (?) 

 nisi (zihru rabu) susi suppati(?) w

People (small and great) *horses,* *mules,*

73. imiri alpi u ze - e - ni (v. zēni)
asses, oxen, and sheep,

74. ul - tu kir - bi su - un u - se - za - aṽ - ṽa sal - la - tis
from the midst of them I brought out, and as spoil

75. am - nu (u) alani su - nu zihṛuti sa
I counted, (and) their small cities which were

ni - ba la - i - su - i (v. u) ab - bul aq - qur (u - se - sib
without number I pulled down, destroyed, and (reduced

76. gar - mis) bit - zēri zir - ta - ri (mu - sa - bi su - nu
to heaps). The tents, the pavilions (their dwellings,

v. tu - gul - ti su - nu) i - na isati ak - mu (va
v. their weapons?) in the fire I burned (and

77. di - dal - lis - u - se - lū) u - tir va
to ruins I brought). I restored also

78. Bit - ki - lam - za - aḥ su - a - tu a - na
Bītkilamzah, that for

bir - tu - ti az - bat (eli sa yum
a fortress I took, (more than in

79. (v. immi) pa - ni (duri su) u - dan - nin) (va)
former days (its walls) I strengthened) (and)

(𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎥𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎥𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 80. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 (a - muḥ - ḥuz) nisi matati ki - sit - ti qati - ya
(I fortified). People of countries conquered by my hand

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 81. (𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 i - na (v. ina) lib (v. lab) - bi u - se - sib (nisi
in the midst I placed. (The people

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Kas - si - i u Ya - ṣu - bi - gal - la - ai
of Kassi and Yasubigalla,

82. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sa la pa - an kakki ya ip - par - ṣid (v. si) - du
who from the face of my soldiers fled,

COLUMN II.

1. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ul - tu ki - rib sadi - i u - se - ri - dav - va
from the midst of the mountain I brought down, and

2. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 i - na Ḥar - dis - pi Bit - ku - bat - ti
into Hardispi and Bitkubatti

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 3. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 u - sar - mi) i - na qati (su - par - saki - ya)
I drove,) to the hand of (my general)

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶)
 sanat Ar - rab - ḥa (v. Arba - ḥa)
the prefect of Arrapha

4. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 am - nu su - nu - ti (na - ru - a u - se - pis va
I appointed them. (A tablet I caused to make, and

5. li - i - tu ki - sit - ti qati sa eli su - un
the glory acquired by my hand, which over them

6. as - tak - ka - nu zi - ru - us - su u - sa - as - ñir va
I 'had gained, upon it I caused to write and

7. i - na kir - bi ali ul - ziz) pa - an ni - ri - ya
in the midst of the city I set up). The front of my feet

8. u - tir va a - na El - li - pi az - za - bat
I turned, and to Ellipi I took

9. har - ra - nu el - la - mu - u - a Iz - pa - ba - a - ra
the road. Before me Izpabara

10. sar su - un alani su dan - nu - ti (bit - ni - zir - ti su)
their king his strong cities (his treasure house)

11. u - vas - sir va a - na ru - ke - e - ti in - na - bit
he abandoned, and to a distance he fled.

(gim - ri mati su rapasti (v. ti) ki - ma im - bare
(The whole of his wide country like a hailstorm

12. as - hu - up) Mar - u - bis - ti Ak - ku - ud - du
I swept). Marubisti and Akkuddu

13. alani bit - saru - ti su a - di (34)
cities the house of his kingdom, with (34)

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18. 𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎥 (v. 𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶)
 a - di la ba - si - i (v. e) u - su - lik su (v. su - nu - ti)
and until none were left I caused it (v. them) to be),

(𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 19. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 (va u - za - ħir mat - su) Zi - zi - ir - tu
(and I reduced his country). Zizirtu and

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶𐎶) 20. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Ku - um - ma - aḥ - lū (v. lu) alani dan - nu - ti
Kummaḥlu strong cities,

𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - di alani zihṛuti sa li - mi (v. me) - ti su - nu
with the small cities which were round them,

21. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Bit - ba - ar (v. bar) - ru - u na - gu - u
Bitbarru the district,

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 22. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 a - na ġi - mir - ti su ul - tu ki - rib mati su ab - tuq
the whole of it from the midst of his country I detached,

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 23. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 va eli me - šir Assuri u - rad - di
and to the boundaries of Assyria I added.

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 24. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶)
 El - in - za - as a - na (ali šaruti u)
Elinzas for a (royal city and)

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 25. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 dan - na - at na - ge - e su a - tu aḥ - bat va
fortress, that district I took, and

𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 (𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶) 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 26. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sum su (maḥ - ra - a) u - nak - kir va Karu -
its (former) name I abolished, and Karu -

𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 (v. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Sin - ahi - iriba (v. iri - ba) at - ta - bi
Sennacherib I called

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 27. (𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ni - bit - su (nisi matati ki - sit - ti qati - ya
its name; (people of countries conquered by my hand

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 28. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 i - na lib - bi u - se - sib i - na qati
in the midst I placed, in the hand of

(𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 (su - par - saki - ya) sanat Har - har
(my general) the prefect of Harhar.

29. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 (𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 am - nu) (va u - rap - pis ma - a - ti) i - na
I appointed) (and I enlarged my country). On

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 30. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ta - ai - ar - ti - ya sa Ma - da - ai
my return, of the Medes

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 (𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 (𐎶𐎵𐎶) 31. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ru - qu - ti sa (i - na) şarani abi - ya
remote, whom (among) the kings my fathers

(𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 (ma - am - man) la is - mu - u zi - kir mati su - un
(anyone) had not heard the fame of their country,

32. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 33. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 man - da - ta su - nu ka - bit - tu am - har a - na
their great tribute I received; to the

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 (𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶) 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 ni - ri (be - lu - ti) - ya u - sak - ni - su - nu - ti
yoke of my dominion I subjected them.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BELLINO CYLINDER FOR
LINES 70 AND 71.

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
Bit - ki - lam - za - aḥ alu dan-nu - ti su-nu
Bitkilamzah their strong city,

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
al - mi ak - su - ud
I besieged, I captured.

As this Cylinder only mentions one city here, it has 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶,
“kir-bi su,” instead of “kirbi sun,” in line 73.

VARIANT IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4, FOR COLUMN I,
LINES 72 to “AMNU” IN LINE 74.

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
as - lu - la sal - la - ṣu
I carried off its spoil.


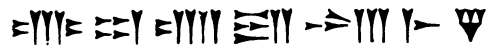
VARIANT IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4, FOR COLUMN II,
LINES 14 TO 18.

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
aksud va as - lu - la sal - la - ṣu - un ab-bul aq-qur
I captured and I carried off their spoil, I pulled down, destroyed,

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
i - na isati ak-mu
in the fire I burned.

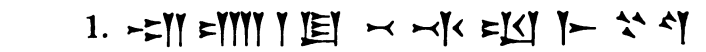
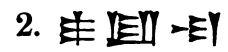
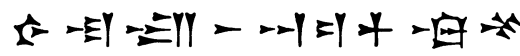
BULL INSCRIPTION, NOS. 2 AND 3, LINES 15 AND 16.

15. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
ak - su - ud Ya - ṣu - bi - gal - la - ai
I conquered the Yasubigalli.

16. 
 nakiri aq - zi El - li - pi u - sal - bit va
obstinate rebels, Ellipi I subdued, and
- 
 u - ab - bit da - gam - mi sa
I destroyed its districts.

Memorial Tablet, obverse lines 12 and 13, contains the same text, omitting the words "nakiri aqzi."

EPIGRAPH OVER A CASTLE ON FIRE.

1.  2. 
 Bit ku - bat - ti al - mi aksud as - lu - la
Bitkubatti I besieged, I captured, I carried off
- 
 sal - la - şu ina isati ak - mu
its spoil, in the fire I burned.

The second campaign of Sennacherib is recorded on the Bellino Cylinder, which was inscribed about September, B.C. 702; now as Sennacherib was in Babylonia in B.C. 704, this war must have taken place either in B.C. 703 or 702, and most probably in the latter year.

The territory against which Sennacherib marched was a difficult and mountainous country between the northern border of Elam and the south-eastern border of Assyria; this region was uninviting, and inhabited by warlike tribes who had never been conquered by the Assyrians. Sennacherib after taking and destroying some of their forts, wasted the neighbouring country of Ellipi with fire and sword. In the course of this expedition some of the more distant tribes of the Medes are stated to have sent presents to Sennacherib.

PART IV.


The War with Hezekiah.

TEXTS.


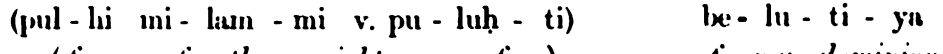
The texts of the war with Hezekiah are Cylinder B, lines 31 to 58 ; Fragments of Cylinders C and D ; Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 17 to 22 ; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 18 to 32 ; Taylor Cylinder, col. ii, line 34, to col. iii, line 41 ; Memorial Tablet, lines 13 to 15 ; and Epigraphs.

NOTE.—Cylinder B has for this campaign the same text as the Taylor Cylinder, and the fragments of Cylinders C and D likewise agree. Bull Inscription, No. 4, mostly corresponds with the Taylor Cylinder, so they are here taken as one text, words present in some copies but omitted in others being placed in parentheses.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. II, LINE 34, TO COL. III, LINE 41
(WITH VARIANTS FROM BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4).

34. 
I - na sal - si gir - ri - ya a - na Ha - at - ti
In my third expedition to Syria

 35. 
lu al - lik Lu - li - i saru Zi - du - un - ni
I went. Elulias king of Zidon,

 36. 
(pul - li mi - lan - mi v. pu - luḥ - ti) be - lu - ti - ya
(fear of the might v. fear) of my dominion

iz-ḥu-pu (v. ḥup) su-va (a-na ru-uk - ki v. ul - tu
overwhelmed him, and (to a distance, v. from

ki - rib Zur - ri a - na Ya - at - na - na sa)
the midst of Tyre to Yatnan [Cyprus] which is

37. qabal tam - ti in - na - bit va' mata su e - mid
in the midst of the sea, he fled, and his country I took.

38. (Zi - du - un - nu rabu - u Zi - du - un - nu zahru
(Great Zidon, Lesser Zidon,

39. Bit - se - et - te Za - ri - ip - tu Ma - ḥal - li - ba
Bitsette, Zarephath, Mahalliba,

40. U - su - u Ak - zi - bi Ak - ku - u
Hosah, Achzib, and Accho,

41. alani su dan - nu - ti bit - durani
his strong cities, fortresses,

42. a - sar - ri - i - ti va mas - ki - ti bit - dug - la - ti su
walled and enclosed, his castles ;

43. su - ru - bat kakki Assur beli - ya iṣ - ḥu - pu su - nu - ti
the might of the soldiers of Assur my lord overwhelmed them,

44. va ik - nu - su se - pu - u - a) Tu - ba - ha - lu
and they submitted to my feet). Tubahal

45. i - na kuşşi şaru - ti eli su-un u -se-sib va
in the throne of the kingdom over them I seated, and

46. (bilat) man- da - at - tu be-lu - ti - ya (mat- ti - u
(taxes and) tribute to my dominion (continual

47. la ba - ađ - lu) u - kin zi - ru - us -su sa
unceasing) I fixed upon him. Of

Me- en - ħi - im - mu U - ši - mu - ru - na - ai
Menahem of Samaria,

48. Tu - ba - ha - lu Zi - du - un - na - ai
Tubahal of Zidon,


49. Ab - di - li - hi - ti A - ru - da - ai
Abdilihiti of Arvad,

50. U - ru - mil - ki Gu - ub - la - ai
Urumelek of Gebal,


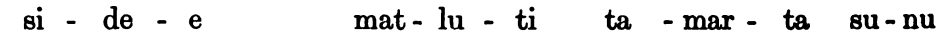
51. Me - ti - in - ti Aş - du - da - ai
Metinti of Ashdod,


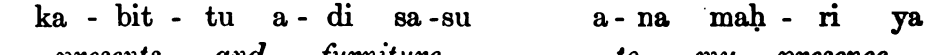
52. Bu - du - il Bit - am - ma - na - ai
Buduil of Beth Ammon,

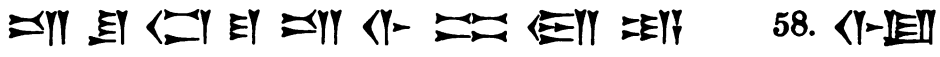
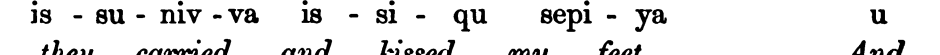
53. Kam - mu - şu - na - at - bi Ma - ha - ba - ai
Kemoshnatbi of Moab,

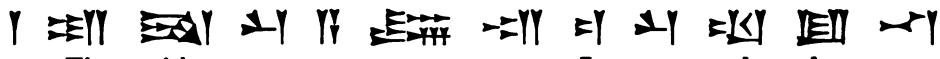

54. 
 Ai - ram - mu U - du - um - ma - ai
Airammu of Edom,


55. 
 şarani Ḫatti ka - li su - un
kings of Syria, all of them


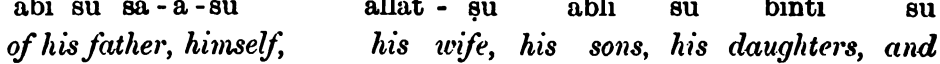
 56. 
 si - de - e mat - lu - ti ta - mar - ta su - nu
of the coast, the whole, their great


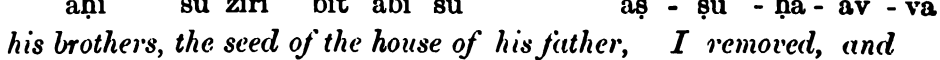
 57. 
 ka - bit - tu a - di sa - su a - na maḥ - ri ya
presents and furniture, to my presence

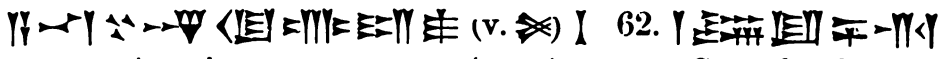
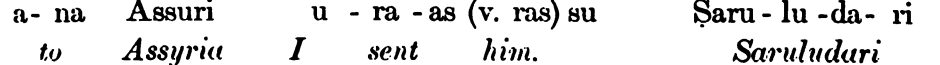
 58. 
 is - su - niv - va is - si - qu sepi - ya u
they carried, and kissed my feet. And

 
 Zi - id - qa - a şaru Iş - qa - al - lu - na
Zidqa king of Askelon,

59. 
 sa la ik - nu - su a - na ni - ri - ya ili bit
who did not submit to my yoke; the Gods of the house

 60. 
 abi su sa - a - su allat - şu abli su binti su
of his father, himself, his wife, his sons, his daughters, and

 61. 
 aḫi su ziri bit abi su aş - şu - ḫa - av - va
his brothers, the seed of the house of his father, I removed, and

 62. 
 a - na Assuri u - ra - as (v. ras) su Şaru - lu - da - ri
to Assyria I sent him. Saruludari

ablū Ru - kib - ti ṣar su - nu maḥ - ru - u eli 63.
 son of Rukibti their former king, over

nisi Iṣ - qa - al - lu - na as - kun v
 the people of Askelon I appointed, and

na - dan belat 64. kid - re - e be - lu - ti - ya
 the gift of taxes due to my dominion,

e - mid - su va i - sa - aḏ ab - sa - a - ni i - na 65.
 I fixed on him, and he performed my pleasure. In the

mi (v. me) - ti - iq gir - ri - ya Bit - da - gan - na
 course of my expedition, Beth-dagon,

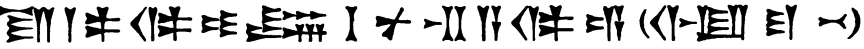
66. Ya - ap - pu - u Ba - na - ai - bar - qa
 Joppa, Bene-berak,


A - zu - ru alani sa Zi - id - qa - a 67.
 and Azor, cities of Zidqa,

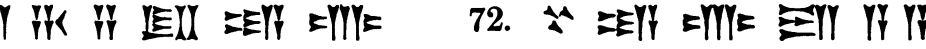

sa a - na sepi - ya ub - ud la ik - nu - su al - mi 68.
 which to my feet homage did not render, I besieged,

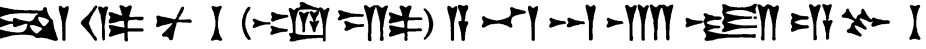
aksud as - lu - la sal - la - ṣun 69. sakkanaki
 I captured, I carried off their spoil. The priests,


rubi u nisi Av - qar - ru - na
 princes, and people of Ekron

70. 
 sa Pa- di - i şaru su-nu bel a - de - e (u ma-mit)
 who Padi their king, faithful (and steadfast)

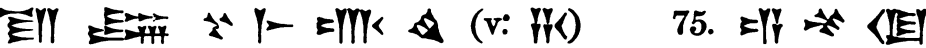
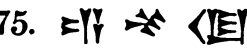
71. 
 sa Assur bi - ri - tu parzil id - du va a - na
 to Assyria, in bonds of iron placed and to


 72. 
 Ha - za - qi - ya - u Ya - u - da - ai
 Hezekiah of Judah



 id - di - nu su (nak - ris) a - na zil - li e - pu - su
 gave him (as an enemy). For the evil they did

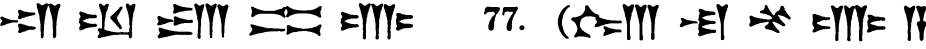
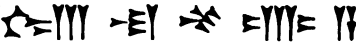
73. 
 ip - luḥ lab - ba su un şarani Mu - zu - ri
 their hearts feared. The kings of Egypt,

74. 
 zabi - mitpani rukubi susi
 and the archers, chariots, and horses of

 75. 
 sa şaru Mi - ruḥ - ḥi (v. ḥa) e - mu - ki
 the king of Merôë, a force


 la ni - bi ik - te - ru - niv - va il - li - ku
 without number, gathered and came to

76. 
 ri - zu - uṣ - şu - un i - na ta - mir - ti
 their help In the vicinity

 77. 
 Al - ta - qu - u (el - la - mu - u - a
 of Eltekeh (before me

78. 𐤔𐤓 𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤓 𐤔𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤔𐤓𐤓𐤓
 ši - id - ru sit - ku - nu u - sa - hi - lu kakki
the lines were placed, and they urged on their soldiers,

𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 su - un i - na tugulti Assur beli - ya) it - ti su - un
In the service of Assur my lord) with them

79. 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 am - da - hi - iz va as - ta - kan abikta su - un
I fought, and I accomplished their overthrow;

80. 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 bel - rukubi u abli šar - (ani)
the charioteers and sons of the kings (v. king)

81. 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 Mu - zu - ra - ai a - di bel - rukubi sa
of Egypt, and the charioteers of the


82. 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 šaru Mi - ruh - hi (v. ha) bal - du - šu - un i - na
king of Meròè, alive in the






𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 qabal tam - ha - ri ik - su - da qati - ai Al - ta - qu - u
midst of the battle my hand captured; Eltekah

83. 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 Ta - am - na - a al - mi aksud as - lu - la sal - la - šun
and Timnah I besieged, I captured, I carried off their spoil.

COLUMN IV.

1. 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓
 a - na Av - qar - ru - na ak - rib va
To Ekron I approached,


 sakkanaki
the priests and












2. 
 rubi
 
 sa
 
 hi
 
 id
 
 du
princes who the rebellion

u - sab - su - u (i - na kakki) a - duk (va
had made, (with the sword) I slew, (and

3. i - na di - ma - a - te ši - ħir - ti ali a - lul pag - ri
in heaps over the whole of the city I threw down their

su - un) abli ali e - pis an - ni (u qil - la - ti)
corpses), the sons of the city doing this (and the revilers)

5.
a - na sal - la - ti am - nu și - it - tu - te su - nu
into slavery I gave, the rest of them

6.           

la ba - ne hi - di - ti u qul - lul - ti sa

not making rebellion and defiance, who

6. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢
 a - ra - an su-nu
of their section

7. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢
 la ib - su - u us - sur su-un
were not, their innocence

-𐎧𐏁𐎢𐎺 | 𐎡𐏁𐎢𐎺 𐎠𐏁𐎢𐎺
aq - bi Pa - di - i
I proclaimed; Padi

8. 𐎲𐎠𐏃𐎶𐎵 | 𐎱𐎠𐏃𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐏃𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐏃𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐏃𐎶
şaru su-nu ul - tu ki - rib
their king from the midst of

Ur - şa - li - im - mu (v. ma) 9. u - se-za- av - va
Jerusalem *I brought out, and*

i - na kuṣṣi be - lu - ti eli su - un 10. u - se - sib
on the throne of dominion over them I seated,

11. *va man - da - at - tu be - lu - ti - ya u - kin*
and tribute to my dominion I fixed

zi - ru - us - su u Ha - za - qi - a - u
upon him. And Hezekiah

12. *Ya - u - da - ai sa la ik - nu - su a - na*
of Judah who did not submit to

13. *ni - ri - ya 46 alani su dan - nu - ti bit - dur - i*
my yoke, 46 of his strong cities, fortresses,

14. *u alani zihṛuti sa li - mi - ti su - nu*
and small cities which were round them,

15. *sa ni - ba la i - su - u (i - na suk - bu - uš*
which were without number, with the marching of

16. *a - ram - mi u kit - ru - ub su - pi - i mit - ḥu - zu*
a host and surrounding of a multitude, attack

zu - uk neri pil - si niq - ši u rab - ban - na - te)
of ranks, force of battering rams, mining(?) and missiles)

17. *al - mi aksud 200,150 nisi zihṛu rabu zikru u*
I besieged, I captured. 200,150 people, small and great, male and

18. *sinni susi suppati(?) imiri*
female, horses, mules, asses,

𐤂𐤓𐤁 𐤏 𐤂𐤓𐤁 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤏𐤕𐤕 19. 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 gam-mal - i alpi u ze - e - ni sa
camels, oxen, and sheep, which were

𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 la ni - bi ul - tu kir - bi su - un u - se - za - av - va
without number, from the midst of them I brought out and

20. 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 sal - la - tis am - nu sa - a - su kima izzur qu - up - pi
as spoil I counted. Him like a caged bird

𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 21. 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 ki - rib Ur - sa - li - im - mu ali saru - ti su
within Jerusalem his royal city

𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 22. 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 e - pu - su hal - zu - i eli su u - rak - kiš
I had made, towers round him I raised,

(𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 (va a - ze - e bab rabu ali su u - tir - ra
 (and the exit of the great gate of his city I turned, and

23. 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 ik - ki - bu - us) alani su sa as - lu - la ul - tu
he was conquered). His cities which I spoiled from the

𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 24. 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 ki - rib mati su ab - tuq va a - na Me - ti - in - ti
midst of his country I detached, to Metinti

𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 25. 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 šaru Aš - du - di Pa - di - i šaru
king of Ashdod, Padi king

𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 26. 𐤁𐤏𐤕
 Av - qar - ru - na u Zilli - bel šaru
of Ekron, and Zillibel king

Ha- zi - ti ad - din va u - za - aḥ - ḥir mat- ṣu
of Gaza, I gave, and I reduced his country.

27. e - li belat maḥ - ri - ti na - dan san - ti su - un
Beside the former taxes their continual gift

28. man - da - at - tu (v. tu) (kid - re - e be - lu - ti ya)
the tribute (due to my dominion)

u - rad - di va u - kin zi - ru - us - su - un
I added and fixed upon them.

su - u Ḥa - za - qi - a - u pul - ḥi mi - lam - mi
He Hezekiah fear of the might












(v. milammi) be - lu - ti - ya iṣ - ḥu - pu su va
of my dominion overwhelmed him, and

31. Ur - bi u zabi su damqati
the Urbi and his good soldiers,












32. sa a - na (dun - nu - un v. ki - rib)
whom to (be preserved v. within)

Ur - ṣa - li - im - mu (v. ma) u - se - ri - bu
Jerusalem he had caused to enter,

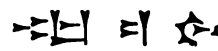










va (ir - su - u be - la - a - ti) it - ti 30 bilati
and (they inclined to submission) with 30 talents












huraz 800 bilati kasap (ni-sik-ti qu - uḥ - li
of gold, 800 talents of silver, (precious carbuncles(?))

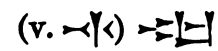










dag - gaṣ - ṣi abni an - gug - mi rabati rabṣi
daggassi, great stones, couches

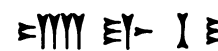










ka kuṣṣi ni - mi - di ka ṣu - am - ṣi
of ivory(?), elevated thrones of ivory(?), skins of buffaloes,












ka - am - ṣi iz-dan iz-ku nin - tak - su ni - ṣir - tu
horns of buffaloes, isdan, izku, everything a great

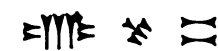










(v. ti) ka - bit - tu u binti su sal - nisi
treasure, and his daughters, the eunuchs












e - kali su nis labi sal - labi a - na ki - rib
of his palace, male musicians and female musicians, to the midst

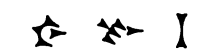
Ninua ali be - lu - ti - ya arki - ya
of Nineveh the city of my dominion after me

u - se - bi - lav - va a - na na - dan man - da - at - ti
he sent, and to give tribute

(u e - pis ardu - u - ti) is - pu - ra
(and make submission), he sent his



rak - bu - su
messenger.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For "kušši šaruti eli sun" (col. ii, lines 44 and 45):—

kušši šaruti su
the throne of his kingdom.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. ii, lines 47 to 57:—

šarani Ḫatti ka - li su - un
Kings of Syria all of them,
bi - lat - şun ka - bit - tu i - na ta - mir - ti
their great taxes, in the vicinity
U - su - u a - di mah - ri - ya u - bi - lu - ni
of Hosah, to my presence they had brought.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. ii, lines 75 and 76:—

e - mu - ki la ni - bi ik - te - ru - ni i - na
A force without number they had gathered in the
ta - mir - ti Al - ta - qu - u
vicinity of Eltekeh.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. ii, lines 82 and 83 :—

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
i - na qa - ti az - bat
in hand I took.

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. iii, line 6 :—

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
sa qul - lul - ta su - un
who their defiance

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. iii, line 13 :—

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
46 alani su bit - dur - i dan - nu - ti u
46 of his cities, fortresses, strong, and

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
alani zihuti
small cities




VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For col. iii, line 17 to “amnu,” in line 20 :—

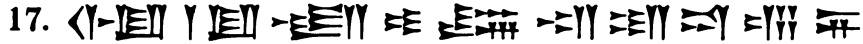

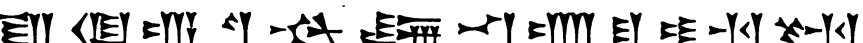

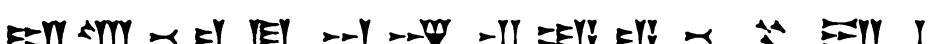
𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
al - mi aksud as - lu - la sal - la - şun
I besieged, I captured, I carried off their spoil.


VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.


For col. iii, lines 24 to 26 :—



 ab - tuq va a - na şarani Aş - du - di
I detached, and to the kings of Ashdod,

 Iş - qa - al - lu - na Av - qar - ru - na
Askelon, Ekron,

 Ha - zi - ti ad - din va u - za - ħi - ir mat - şu
and Gaza I gave, and I reduced his country.


BULL INSCRIPTION, NOS. 2 AND 3, LINES 17 TO 22.

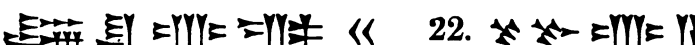
17. 
 U Lu - li - i şaru Zi - du - un - ni
And Elulæus king of Zidon

 e - du - ra ta - ħa - zi a - na Ya - at - na - na
retreated from my attack; to Cyprus,
 18. 
 sa ki - rib tam - ti in - na - bit va i - ħu - uş
which is in the midst of the sea, he fled, and sought

 mar - ki - tu i - na mat - tim - ma su - a - tu i - na
refuge in that country. By the

 su - ru - bat kakki Assur beli - ya e - mid sad - da su
might of the soldiers of Assur my lord, I took possession of his country.

20. 
 Tu - ba - ha - lu i - na kuşşi şaru - ti su
Tubahal on the throne of his kingdom



 u - se - sib va man - da - at - tu be - lu - ti - ya u - kin
I seated, and tribute to my dominion I fixed


21. 
 zi - ru - us - su u - sal - bit rap - su na - gu - u
upon him. I subdued the extent of the district



 Ya - u - di sib - zu be - ru Ha - za - qi - ai - u
of Judah, powerful, and rugged. Hezekiah


22. 
 şaru su u - sak - nis se - pu - u - a
its king, I subjected to my feet.




MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 13 TO 15.

13. 
 sa Lu - li - i şaru Zi - du - un - ni
Of Elulæus king of Zidon





 e - kim şaru - şu Tu - ba - ha - lu i - na
I took away his kingdom. Tubahal in his


 kuşşi su u - se - sib va man - da - at - tu belu - ti - ya
throne I seated, and tribute to my dominion

15. 
 u - kin zi - ru - us - su u - sal - bit rap - su
I fixed upon him. I subdued the extent

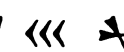







 na - gu - u Ya - u - di Ha - za - qi - a - u
of the district of Judah. Hezekiah








 šaru su e - mid ab - sa - a - ni
its king set up my pleasure.

EPIGRAPH OVER KING ON THRONE RECEIVING PRISONERS.



1.   



 Šin - aḫi - iriba šaru kissati šaru Assuri
Sennacherib king of nations, king of Assyria,
2.    



 ina kuṣṣi ni - mi - di u - sib va sal - la - at
on an elevated throne sat; and the spoil
3.   

 La - ki - šu ma - ḥa - ar su e - ti - iq
of Lacish before him came.

EPIGRAPH OVER ROYAL TENT ON THE SAME SCULPTURE.

1.  

 Za - ra - tu sa
Tent of
2.  

 Šin - aḫi - iriba
Sennacherib
3.  

 šaru Assuri.
king of Assyria.

The campaign of Sennacherib in Palestine is the most celebrated of all his wars, and its bearing upon the chronology of the Bible is most important. The first operations of Sennacherib were conducted against Luli king of Zidon, the Elulæus of Josephus; who states that

Elulæus sailed to Citium (in Cyprus) to subdue a revolt, and that the king of Assyria invaded Phœnicia, and Zidon, Accho, Palætyrus, and many other cities, submitted to the Assyrians, while Tyre held out during a siege of five years. These events according to Josephus took place during the reign of Shalmaneser king of Assyria.

Sennacherib gives a similar account; he states that Luli went from Tyre to Cyprus, but he represents the journey as undertaken from fear of himself: he then tells us of the submission of the various Phœnician towns, including Zidon, Usu (Palætyrus), and Akku (Accho), the three cities especially mentioned by Josephus, but he is silent about Tyre, which evidently did not submit to him.

Sennacherib while in Phœnicia received in audience most of the kings of Palestine, who, headed by Menahem of Samaria, came to offer submission and tribute.

From Phœnicia, marching along the coast, Sennacherib arrived at Askelon, and deposed the king Zidqa, setting up instead of him Sarludari.

From there Sennacherib marched against Ekron, and the Ethiopians and Egyptians having advanced against him, he met their forces at Eltekah, about six miles from Lacish, and defeated them; he then punished the people of Ekron for submitting to Hezekiah, and after capturing forty-six fortified cities of Judah and besieging Jerusalem, brought Hezekiah once more under the Assyrian yoke.

The date of this expedition of Sennacherib is fixed within narrow limits—it occurred either in B.C. 702 or 701, and is recorded on a Cylinder (Cylinder B) dated in the eponymy of Mitunu, B.C. 700. There having been some doubt about the date of the events in this campaign, I here give the transcript of the fragments of this Cylinder referring to this expedition, the numbers on the left being the lines of Cylinder B, those on the right the corresponding lines of Taylor's Cylinder:—

Line		COLUMN II. Lines
32	..... i şaru Zidun luti ya işhupu su va	34, 36
33	..... itte Za ba Usu	39, 40
34	..... te su surubat kakki Assur beli-ya iz	42, 43
35	..... attu beluti ... tiu la batlu	45, 46
36	..... ai Abdi ti Arudai	48, 49

Line		Column II. Lines
37	..... Kam Airammu	53, 54
38	..... kabittu ana maḥri ya	56, 57
39	..... abi su sāsu ... i su aḥi su ziri bit abi	59, 60
40	..... kun va na luti ya	63, 64
41	..... Azuru sepi-ya ubud la iknusu	{ 66, 67, 68
42	..... mamit sa ana Ḥazaqiyau	70, 71
43	..... rukubi la nibi ikte	74, 75
44	..... ti	79
45	.....
46	.....
		Column III. Lines
47	..... ḥidite u qul	6
48	..... luti eli sun	9
49	..... ḡiḥruti sa li	13, 14
50	..... si niqṣi u rab	16
51	..... ḡēni sa la ni	19
52	..... eli su urakkiṣ va	21, 22
53	..... di saru Avqarru	25
54	..... uraddi	28
55	..... i sa ana dunnu	32
56	..... nimidi ka ṣu	36
57	..... sibbi	?
58	..... usebi	40

The following list contains the names of places mentioned in this expedition, and their Biblical equivalents, &c. :—

Ḥatti	חת	Syria.
Ḥidunnu-rabu	צידון רבה	Great Zidon.
Ḥidunnu-ḡiḥru		Lesser Zidon.
Bit-zitte		
Zarip̄tu	צרפת	Zarephath.
Maḥalliba		
Ḥurri	צר	Tyre.
Usū	חסיה	Hosah.
Akzibi	אכזיב	Achzib.

Akkū	עכו	Accho.
Uṣimuruna	שמרון	Samaria.
Aruda	ארד	Arvad.
Gubla	גבל	Gebal.
Aṣduda	אשדוד	Ashdod.
Bit-ammana	עמון	Ammon.
Mahaba	מואב	Moab.
Udumma	אדם	Edom.
Iṣqalluna	אשקלון	Askelon.
Bit-daganna	בית-דגון	Beth-dagon.
Yappū	יפו	Joppa.
Banai-barqa	בני-ברק	Bene-berak.
Azuru		Azor.
Avqarruna	עקרון	Ekron.
Yauda	יהודה	Judah.
Muṣuri	מצרים	Egypt.
Miruhḥa		Ethiopia.
Altaqū	אלתקא	Eltekeh.
Tamnā	תמנה	Timnah.
Urṣalimmu	ירושלם	Jerusalem.
Ḥaziti	עזה	Gaza.
Ḳakiṣu	לכש	Lacish.

PART V.


The Second Babylonian War.



TEXTS.


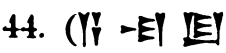
Fragments of Cylinders C and D; Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 11 to 13; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 33 to 37; Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, lines 42 to 65; Memorial Tablet, lines 8 to 12.

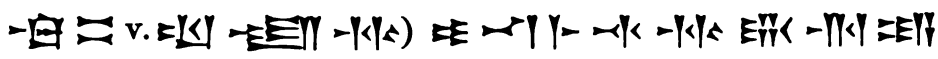
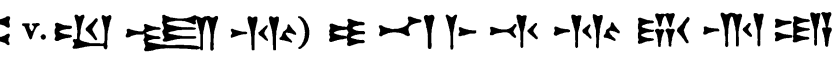
NOTE.—The texts of Cylinders C and D, Bull Inscription No. 4, and the Taylor Cylinder, are here given as one; variants and additional passages being in parentheses, or inserted at the end; the Taylor Cylinder being taken as the standard text.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. III, LINES 42 TO 65, WITH VARIANTS
FROM OTHER TEXTS.

42. 
I - na arbe gir - ri - ya (Assur be - eli
In my fourth expedition (Assur my lord

 43. 
u - tag - gil an - ni va um - ma - na - te - ya gab - sa - a - te
protected me, and my powerful army

 44. 
ad - ki va) a - na Bit - ya - kin (a - la - ku
I gathered, and) to Bityakin (an expedition

 
aq - bi v. al - li - ik) i - na mi - ti - iq gir - ri - ya
I ordered v. I went). In the course of my expedition,

45. sa Su- zu - bi Kal-da- (v. da) - ai a-sib ki - rib
of Suzub the Chaldean, dwelling within

nār a-gam-mi i - na Bi- it - tu - u - tu
the lakes, in Bittut

as - ta - kan abikta su 47. su - u mur - ba - su
I accomplished his overthrow. He the might of

ta - ḥa- zi - ya eli su im - nu va 48. id - ru - ku
my attack against him found, and his heart

lab - bu - su ki - ma az - za - ri e - dis ip - par - sid va
was cast down; like a bird alone he fled, and

49. ul in - na - mir a - sar su pa - an ni - ri - ya
his place was not seen. The front of my feet

u - tir va 50. a - na Bit - ya - kin az - za - bat
I turned, and to Bityakin I took

ḥar - ra - nu 51. su - u Maruduk - pal - idina
the road. He, Merodach Baladin,

sa i - na a - lak 52. gir - ri ya maḥ - re - e
of whom in the course of my former expedition

abikta su as - ku - nu va 53. (u - par - ri - ru el - lat - ṣu)
his overthrow I had accomplished and (dispersed his forces);

ri - kim kakki - ya dan-nu- ti (u ti - ib
the march of my powerful soldiers (and the shock

taḥazi - ya iz - zi) e - dir (v. dir) va ili
of my fierce attack) he avoided, and the Gods

ma-sal mati su i - na subti su-nu id - ki va ki - rib
ruling in his country in their shrines he gathered, and in

elappi u - sar - kib va a - na Na - gi - te-
ships he caused to sail, and to Nagite-

ra - aq - qi sa qa - bal tam - ti iz - zu - ris
raqqi, which is in the midst of the sea, like a bird


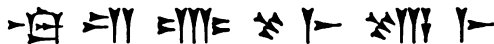
ip - pa - ris aḥi su ziri bit abi su sa
he fled. His brothers, the seed of the house of his father, whom

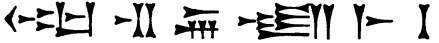

u - vas - se (v. si) ru (v. ra) a - ḥi tam - ti a - di
he (had) left beside the sea, and the



ṣi - it - ti nisi mati su ul - tu Bit - ya - kin
rest of the people of his country, from Bityakin



ki - rib nār a - gam - mi u ap - pa - ra - (a) - te (v. ti)
in the lakes and swamps,


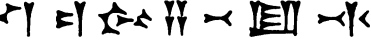
60. u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu u - tir va
I brought out and as spoil I counted. I returned, and



61.  alani su ab - bul  aq - qur u - se - sib gar - mi
his cities I pulled down, destroyed, and reduced to ruins;


62.  eli bel - sa - li - mi su  šaru Elamiti
upon his ally, the king of Elam

63.  na - mur - ra - tu ad - bu - uk  i - na
terror I struck. On

 ta - ai - ar - ti - ya  Assur - na - din - sum ablu ris - tu
my return, Assurnadinsum my eldest son



64.  tar - bit bir - ki - ya  i - na kušši be - lu - ti
the child of my knees, on the throne of his dominion

 su u - se - sib va  (rapastu Sumiri u) Akkadi
I seated, and (the extent of Sumir and) Akkad

 u - sat - gil (v. gi - la) pa - nu - us - su
I entrusted to him

ADDITIONAL PASSAGE AT CLOSE OF THIS CAMPAIGN
IN CYLINDER C.

a.  [i - na sal - lat] mati sa - ti - na sa as - lu - la
Among the spoil of those countries which I carried off,

b.  [15,000 mitpani] 15,000 iz - a - ra - tu  [ina lib - bi
[15,000 bows] 15,000 spears(?) [from the midst

su]-nu ak - şur va d. [eli - ki - şir şaru] - ti - ya
of] them I selected and [over the body of my kingdom

u - rad - di e. [şi - it - ti sal-lat na] - ki - ri
I spread, [the rest of the spoil] of the rebels

ka - bit - tu f. [a - na gi - mir karasi - ya]
abundant, [to the whole of my camp],

sanati - ya g. [u nisi ma-ḥa-za-ni - ya]
my prefects, [and the people of my]

rabati h. [kima ze - e - ni u -za- hi] iz
great [cities], [like sheep I distributed].

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, lines 47 and 48 :—

su- u kakki - ya e -dur va e -dis ip -par-sid va
He my soldiers avoided and alone he fled and

VARIANT PASSAGE IN BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 4.

For “abikta su askunu va” in Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, line 52 :—

as - ku - nu abikta su
I had accomplished his overthrow.

For Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, line 55 to "ipparis," in line 57 :—


 a - na Na - gi - i - ti qabal tam- ti in - na - bit
to Nagitu in the midst of the sea he fled.

For "usezavva sallatis amnu," in Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, line 60:—

as - lu - la
I carried off.

The second Babylonian expedition took place B.C. 700, and is first recorded on Cylinder C, dated in the eponymy of B.C. 697.

This Expedition was directed against Suzub, who succeeded Merodach Baladan, the latter having emigrated with his principal followers to Nagitu in Elam, is not heard of again. Assur-nadin-sum, who was set up in Babylon by Sennacherib in this campaign, reigned according to Ptolemy for six years.

PART VI.

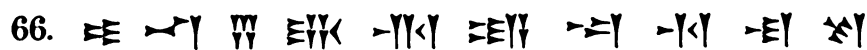
Campaign against Tumurra, Ukku, and Cilicia.

TEXTS.











Cylinder D; Fragments of Bull Inscription, Nos. 2 and 3, lines 22 to 25; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 37 to 47; Taylor Cylinder, col. iii, line 66, to col. iv, line 20; Memorial Tablet, lines 18 and 19.












NOTE.—The texts of Cylinder D, Bull Inscription, No. 4, and Taylor Cylinder, are here given as one, Taylor Cylinder being taken as the standard; variants are in parentheses or at the end.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. III, LINE 66, TO COL. IV, LINE 20.

66. 
I - na gir - ri - ya ba - hu - la - te
In my fifth expedition the people

(v. )    (v.   )
(v. nisi) Tu - mur - ri (v. ra - ai)
of Tumurru,

67. (          I
(Sa - ru - um E - za - ma Kip - su
(Sarum, Ezama, Kipsu,

    68.       
Hal - bu - da Qu - u - a Qa - na)
Halbuda, Qua, and Qana),

      69. (    )
sa kima qi - ni it izzuri (a - sa - rit izzuri)
which like a bird's nest (a place of birds)

zi - ir suq - ti Ni - pur sad - i mar - zi su - bat - şun
over the height of Nipur, a rugged mountain, their seat

(v. şu - un) sit - ku - na - at va la kit - nu - su a - na
was situated, and they were not submissive

ni - (i) - ri - (ya) i - na sepi Ni - pur
to my yoke. At the foot of Nipur

ka - ra - si u - sa - as kin va it - ti
my camp I caused to pitch, and with

(qur - bu - ti sepi - ya na - az qu - ti u)
my foot soldiers famous, and


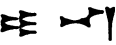

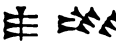

zabi ta - ha - zi (v. taḥaz) - ya la ga - mi
my men of war unfailling,





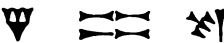
lu - ti a - na - ku kima rimi iq - di
I, like a powerful bull



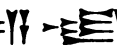



pa - nu - us - su - un as - bat har - ri na - hal - li
in front of them went. Hollows, streams,


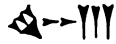


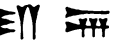

na - ad - bak sad - i mi - le - e mar - zu - ti i - na
and ridges of the mountains, great and rugged, on a

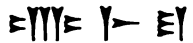
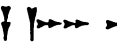
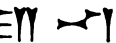



kuşşi as - tan - di - iḥ a - sar a - na kuşşi
palaquin I passed over places, for the palaquin


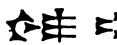


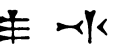
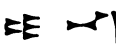
 77.    
 ru - su - qu i - na sepi - ya as - tah - hi - id
difficult, on my feet I climbed;



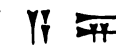


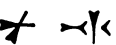

    
 kima ar - mi (a - na suq - ti sa - qu - ti
like a goat (to the lofty heights

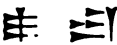




78.      
 zi - ru - us - su - un e - li) a - sar bir - ka - ai
after them I ascended), the place of my knees



79.      
 ma - na - ah - tu i - sa - a zi - ir aban sad - i
a rest was, upon the stones of the mountain

 80.     
 u - sib va meat - su na - a - di ka - zu - ti
I sat; its water in a skin bottle nauseous

     81. 
 a - na zu - um - mi - ya lu as - ti i - na
for my thirst I drank. On the

      
 ubani har - sa - a - ni ar - di su - nu - ti va
peaks of the forests I pursued them, and

82.     
 as - ta - kan tah - ta su - un alani su - nu
I accomplished their overthrow; their cities

 
 aksud va
I captured, and

COLUMN IV.

1. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 as - lu - la sal - la - sun (v. 𐎶𐎵 - un) ab - bul aq - qur
I carried off their spoil; I pulled down, destroyed, and
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 2. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 i - na isati ak - mu pa - an ni - ri - ya
in the fire burned. The front of my feet
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 3. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 u - tir va 𐎶𐎵 - ir Ma - ni - ya - e 𐎶𐎵
I turned, and against Maniyae king
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Uk - ki (Da - ai - e) la kan - se 𐎶𐎵 - 𐎶𐎵 - bat
of Ukki (of Dakaie) unsubmissive, I took
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 4. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 - ra - nu ur - 𐎶𐎵 (la pi - tu - ti 𐎶𐎵 - di)
the road, a path (unopened, ground)
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 5. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 pa - as - qu - ti sa la pa - an sadi mar - zu - ti
difficult, which was in front of rugged mountains.
- (𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 6. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 (ul - la - nu - u - a) ki - rib su - un ma - am - man
(Previous to me) into them anyone
- (v. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 (v. ma - nam - ma) la il - li - ku sar - ani pa - ni
had not gone, of the kings who went
- 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (v. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵) 7. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mah - ru - ti (v. mah - ri - ya) i - na sepi
before me. At the foot

A - na - ra u Up - pa sadi dan - nu - ti
of Anara and Uppa strong mountains,

8. ka - ra - si u - sa - as - kin va ana (v. a - na) - ku i - na
my camp I caused to pitch, and I on a

kuşşi ni mi - di it - ti zabi ta - ha - zi
high palaquin, with my men of war

(v. tahazi) - ya (bu - ma - lu - ti i - na ne - ri - bi
(powerful in their neighbourhood

su - un pi - qu - ti su - nu - hi - is e - ru - uv - va)
watching to rest also entered.)

11. mar - zi - is e (v. i) - te - el - la a ubani
With difficulty I ascended to the peaks

sadi pa - as - qa - a - ti su - u Ma - ni - ya - e
of the great mountains. He, Maniyae

ablu Bu - ha sepi ummani - ya e - mur va
son of Buha the feet of my army saw, and

Uk - ku alu garu - ti su e - zib va a - na
Ukki his royal city left, and to a



ru - ke (-e) - ti in - na - bit Uk - ku al - mi aksuk
distance fled. U'kku I besieged, I captured,

15. as - lu - la sal - la - şu nin - tak - su sa - su sa - ga
I carried off its spoil, everything, furniture and goods,
16. ni - zir - ti e - kali su ul - tu kir - bi su
the treasures of his palace, from the midst of it
- 17. u - se - za - av - va sal - la - tis am - nu u 33 alani
I brought out, and as spoil I counted; thirty-three cities
18. sa pa - a - di na - gi su aksud va - nisi imiri
which were at the border of that district I captured. People, asses,
19. alpi u ze - e - ni ul - tu kir - bi su - un
oxen, and sheep, from the midst of them
20. as - lu - la ab - bu - ul aq - qur i - na isati ak - mu
I carried off. I pulled down, destroyed, in the fire I burned.

VARIANT PASSAGE FOR TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. IV, LINES 12 TO 20,
 IN BULL INSCRIPTION, NO. 4, LINES 45 TO 47.

45. su - u Ma - ni - ya - e a - lak gi - ir - ri - ya
He Maniyæ of the progress of my expedition
- is - mi va Uk - ku ali şaru - ti su e - zib a - na
heard, and Ukkû his royal city he left, to a
- ru - ki - ti in - na - bit e - ru - uv - va 46. a - na
distance he fled. I entered also to the

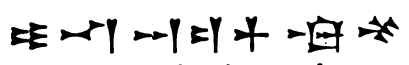
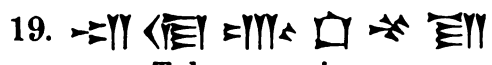
BULL INSCRIPTIONS, NOS. 2 AND 3, LINES 22 TO 25.


22. 
 Nisi Tu - mur - ra - ai a - si - bu - ut
The people of Tumurra, dwelling in
-  23. 
 Ni - pur sad - i mar - zi ina kakki u - sam - kit
Nipur, the rugged mountain, with the sword I destroyed.
-  24. 
 Uk - ku a - di nap - har da - gam - mi su ki - ma
Ukku and the whole of its district, like a
-  25. 
 tul - a - bu - bi u - ab - bit Nisi Hi - lak - ki
whirlwind I destroyed. The people of Cilicia,
- 
 a - si - bu - ut har - sa - ni zak - ru - ti u - dab - bi - ih
dwelling in the dense forests, I slaughtered
-  25. 
 az - li - is Tul - ga - rim - mi sa - pa - a - di
entirely. Tulgarimmi which is the border
- 
 Ta - ba - li aksud va u - se - sib gar - mis
of Tubal, I captured, and reduced to ruins.

MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 18 TO 19.

Same as Bull Inscriptions, Nos. 2 and 3, down to the word "harsani" in line 24 ; from there it proceeds as follows—

18. 
 a - nar i - na kakki alani su - nu ab - bul aq - qur
I destroyed with the sword, their cities I pulled down, destroyed,

 19. 
 i - na isati ak - mu Tul - ga - rim - mu sa
in the fire I burned. Tulgarimmu which is


 pa - ad Ta - ba li aksud va u - tir a - na
at the border of Tubal, I captured and reduced to


 gar - mi
ruins.

The fifth expedition of Sennacherib was directed against the highlands north-west of Assyria. The operations include two distinct events; 1st, the conquest of Ukkû and its vicinity; and 2nd, the campaign against Cilicia and Tulgarimmu. The conquest of Ukkû probably took place B.C. 699, and the Cilician expedition may belong to B.C. 698. Neither of these campaigns is of any historical interest.

PART VII.


The Expedition to the Persian Gulf.



TEXTS.



Bull Inscription, No. 3, lines 25 to 32 ; Bull Inscription, No. 4, lines 48 to 106 ; Taylor Cylinder, col. iv, lines 21 to 42 ; Memorial Tablet, lines 19 to 36.



BULL INSCRIPTION, No. 3, LINES 25 TO 32.

25.  26. 
Ba - hu - la - a - ti Kal - di sa ti - ib
The people of Chaldea who the shock


ta - ha - zi - ya e - du - ru va ilani nap - har
of my attack avoided, and the Gods all of

 27. 
mati su - un i - na sub - ti su - un id - ku - u
their country in their shrines they gathered,

 
tam - ti i - bi - ru va i - na Na - gi - a - ti
the sea they crossed, and in Nagitu

 28. 
id - du - u su - bat - şun i - na elapi
fixed their seat. In ships

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 51. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 šaru E - lam - ti sa i - na e - bir - tan nār
king of Elam, which across the

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 52. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mar - ra - ti sit - ku - na - at su - bat ṣun sa [nisi]
ocean was situated their seat, of which the people

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 53. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 Bit - ya - kin la pa - an kakki Assur dan - nu - ti
of Bit-yakin from the face of the soldiers of Assur, powerful,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 54. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 is - ḥu - pu va iz - zi - bu da - gam - mi su - un nār
overwhelmed, left their dwellings, the

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 55. 𐎶𐎵(?) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mar - ra - tu i - bi - ru - u va ma - sa - bis
ocean crossed over, and for dwellings(?)

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 i - na kir - bi su - un zal - ti u - paḥ - [ḥi] - ru
in the midst of them for war gathered,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 56. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ni - iḥ - ti Assur be - eli u - tak - ki - lu - ni
in rest(?). Assur my lord protected me,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 57. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 va zi - ru - us - su - un a - na Na - gi - ti
and after them to Nagitu,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 a - la - ku aq - bi nisi Ḥa - at - ti ḥu - bu - ut
an expedition I ordered. Workmen of Syria the spoil of

58. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵(?) 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mitpani - ya i - na Ninua u - se - sib va
my bow, in Nineveh I settled,

elappi zi - ra - a - ti 59. e - pis - ti mati su - un
great ships the work of their country,

ib - nu - u nak - lis ma - suhi Zur - ra - ai
they built skilfully, sailors, Tyrians,

60. Zi - du - un - na - ai Ya - av - na - ai
Zidonians, and Ionians,

ki - sit - ti qati - ya u - sa - hi - su - nu - ti ur - tu
the conquests of my hand, I distributed in them. They descended

ki - rib nār I - dik - kar it - ti si - na - ti a - na
the midst of the river Tigris, with them, for

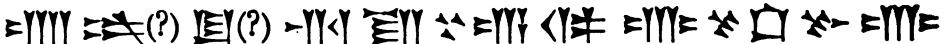
kid da - ti a - di U - pi - a u - se - hap - pu - u
lightening to Opis they were guided


na - ba - lis ultu U - pi - a na - ba - lis u - se - lu
entirely, from Opis entirely they caused


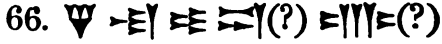
63. si - na - ti va zi - ir gam - gu - gi - a * * * * *
*them to go up, and through the reeds * * * * **


il - du - du si - na - ti ki - rib nār a - rah - ti
they dragged them, in the midst of the river Araxes



64. id - da si - na - ti * * * * * har - ri
*they placed them * * * * **



 Bit - dak(?) ku(?) - ri sa Kal - di u - se-ḥap-pu - u
Bit-dakkuri(?) of Chaldea they caused to guide,

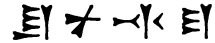

65. 
 su - pa * * i - na * * * * * ma-am(?) hi(?)
 * * * * in * * * * *


 66. 
 kakki - ya u - ru - ti sa la' i - du(?) - u(?)
my soldiers strong who did not know

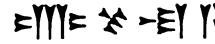


 a - di - ru qur - bu - ti sepi - ya bu-ma - lu - ti u
fear, my foot-guards powerful, and

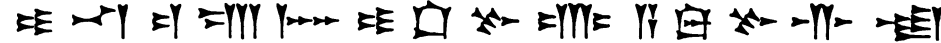
 67. 
 ṣabi ta - ha - zi - ya qar - du - ti sa la * *
*my men of war courageous, who did not * **


 saḥ - ni - ha i - na ki - rib elappi u - sar - kip
 * * * in the midst of the ships I caused them

 68. 
 su-nu-ti va zi - di - tu ad-qa it - ti se - im
to ride; provisions I gathered, with corn


 u se - in - nu - i a - na mu - ur - ni - iṣ - ki
and barley for the war horses I

 69. 
 u - se - la - a it - ti su-un qu - ra - du - u - a
laid up, with them my warriors


 i - na elappi i - ḥap - pu - u nār Pu - rat - tu
in the ships they guided, the river Euphrates

𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 70. 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠
 a - la - ku a - na i - ti su - un na - ba - lu 𐎶𐎠𐎶𐎠 ta - ku
going at their sides, the whole I was arranging,

𐎶 𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 va a - na Bab - 𐎶𐎠𐎶 - li - mi - ti u - sar - da - a
and to Bab-ṣalimiti I caused them to descend

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 71. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 ur - 𐎶𐎠𐎶 i - na ul - lu - u ri - si - ya ul - tu
the road. In lifting my head, from the

𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 a - 𐎶𐎠𐎶 nār Pu - rat - ti a - di kip - ri tam - ti ma - lak
side of the Euphrates to the shore of the sea, a journey of

𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 72. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 2 kas - pu qaq - qa - ru ka - li ka - lu u * * *
two kaspu of ground, all of the whole [I saw(?)]

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶(?) 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 * * i - na ai ri - du - u a - lik pa * * a * *
 * * * * * *going before me*

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 73. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 sal - la - at va e - du - u sa tam - ti a - di
spoil(?) and first of the sea to

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 Na - bi i - na * * * u va a - na - ku a - mat ki - bi - ti su
*Nebo(?) in * * * and I the word of his command*

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 74. 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 ul a * * * * as(?) du - ud i - na as - ri su - a - tu
*did not * * * * in that place*

𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎠𐎶
 at - ta - di ka - ra - si e - du - u ta - ma - ti irti
fired my camp, at the beginning of the sea, in front

75. *za - av - va ki - rib za - ra - ti - ya*
I brought out and into my tent

e - ru - uv - va zal - ti - is il - ma - a kima ina
I entered, and as in war it surrounded, like being in

ka - ra - si - ya i - na elappi dan - nu - ti
my camp, in great ships

76. *5 im - mi u musi ki - ma ku - up - pe - e sur - bu*
five days and nights like in a great cage

... gi - mir ba - hu - la - ti - ya elappi
... all my people, the ships

77. *qu - ra - di - ya a - na sal - qa - at pi - i nār*
my warriors for landing(?) the mouth of the river

ik - su - da a - sar nār Pu - rat - tu mi sa
took, the place where the river Euphrates its waters

78. *u - sis - se - ru kir - bu - us tam - tī ga - lat - ti*
discharges into the great sea.

a - na - na a - na me - hi - ir - ti su - un i - na kisadi
Again to the front of them at the side of

79. *nār mar - ra - ti az - bat va a - na He - a*
the ocean I went, and to Hea

qu - ra - di - ya i - mu - ru va zabi mitpani
of my warriors saw, and archers,

85. zu - um - bi susi suppati(?)
carriages, horses and mules,

e - muq la ni - bi u - kip - pi - tu mit-ħa - ris
a force without number, they heaped up forcibly,

86. el - la - mi su - un i - na 87. nār U - la - a
in front of them in the river Ulai,

na - a - ru sa kip - ru sa 88. dabu si - id - ru
a river of which its shore is good, the lines

89. sit - ku - nu mi - le - e ummani - ya zab - tu va
were placed, over against my army they were situated, and

90. u - sa - hi - lu kakki su - un 91. qu - ra - du - u - a
they urged on their soldiers. My warriors

a - na ka - a - ri 92. ma - kal - le - e ik - su - du
to the shallow water took

93. zi - ru - us - su - un ul - tu ki - rib elappi
against them; from the midst of the ships

94. a - na kip - ri a - ri - bis ip - par * * va is - ku - nu
to the shore like locusts they flew, and accomplished

taḥ - ta su-un Na - gi - tu 95. Na - gi - tu -
their overthrow. Nagitu, Nagitu-

di - hi - bi - na Di - il - mu Bil - la - tu
Dihibina, Dilmu, Billatu

96. u Ḥu-pa-pa-nu alani sa šaru E - lam - ti
and Hupapanu, cities of the king of Elam,

ik - su - du dan-nu- šu - un te - ne - sit Kal - di
they captured, their strength, the people of Chaldea,

ilani gim - ri Bit - ya - kin a - di sa - ga su - nu
the Gods of all Bit-yakin, with their goods

u nisi E - la - mi - i zu - um - bi
and the people of Elam, carriages,

[susi] 99. suppati imiri
[horses], mules, and asses,

is - lu - lu - ni ki - rib elappi * * * * *
*they carried off; within the ships * * * * **

100. u - se - lu va a - ḥa - an - na - a a - na Bab -
they caused to ascend, and to the other side to Bab-

ša - li - mi - ti a - di maḥ - ri - ya u - se - bi - ru - ni
Salimīti to my presence they caused to cross.

alani sa - tu - nu ib - bu - lu iq - qu - ru i - na
Those cities they pulled down, destroyed, in the

isati ik - mu - u 102. eli Elamti rapasti
fire they burned. Over the extent of Elam

id - bu - ku sa - aḥ - ra - ar - tu i - na sal - lat
they spread darkness. Among the spoil of the

matati sa [as - lu - la] 103. 30,500 mitpani 30,500
countries which [I carried off], 30,500 bows and 30,500

a - ri - tu i - na lib - bi su - nu ak - ṣur va eli ki - ṣir
spears, from the midst of them I selected, and over the body of

104. ṣaru - ti - ya u - rad - di ṣi - it - ti sal - lat
my kingdom I spread. The rest of the spoil of

na - ki - ri ka - bit - ti a - na gi - [mir]
the rebels abundant, to the whole

105. karasi - ya sanati - ya u nisi
of my camp, my prefects, and the people

ma - ḥa - za - ni - ya [rabati] kima ze - e - ni
of my great cities, like sheep

106. lu - u - za - hi - iz
I distributed.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. IV, LINES 21 TO 42.

21. I - na sisse gir - ri - ya ši - it - it nisi
In my sixth expedition, the rest of the people
- Bit - ya - kin 22. șa la pa - an kakki - ya
of Bit-yakin, who from the face of my
- dan - nu - ti kima bu - ri - mi 23. ik - ru - ru ilani
powerful soldiers like doves turned, the Gods
- ma - sal mati su - un i - na subti su - nu 24. id - ku va
ruling in their country in their shrines they gathered, and
- tam - tā raba - tā sa 25. 26. e - bi - ru
the great sea of the rising sun they crossed over,
- va i - na Na - gi - tu sa Elamti id - du - u
and in Nagitu of Elam they fixed
26. su - bat - șaun i - na elappi 27. Hat - ti tam - tā lu
their seat. In ships of Syria the sea I
- e - bir 27. Na - gi - tu Na - gi - tu
crossed ; Nagitu, Nagitu-
- di - hi - bi - na a - di 28. Bil - la - tu
Dihibina, and Dilmu, Billatu

29. *u* *Hu-pa-pa-nu na - ge - e* *sa* *Elamti*
and *Hupapanu, districts* *of* *Elam,*

aksud *nisi* *Bit - ya - kin a - di* *ilani* *su-nu*
I captured. The people of Bit-yakin with their Gods

30. *u* *nisi* *ša šaru* *Elamti* *as-lu - lav - va*
and the people of the king of Elam I carried off, and

la e - zi - ba *mul - taḥ - ḍu* *ki - rib* *elappi*
did not leave a transgressor. Within ships

u - sar - kib va a - na a-ḥa-an - na - a *u - se - bi - ra*
I caused them to ride, and to the other side I caused to cross,

va *u - sa - az - bi - ta* *ḥar - ra - an* *Assuri*
and caused to take the road to Assyria.

33. *alani* *sa* *ki - rib na - ge - e* *sa - tu - nu* *ab-bul*
The cities which were within those districts I pulled down,

34. *aq - qur* *i - na* *isati* *ak - mu a - na* *tuli* *u*
destroyed, in the fire I burned, to mounds and

gar - mi *u - tir* *i - na* *ta - ai - ar - ti - ya*
heaps I reduced. On my return

36. *Su - zu - bu* *ablu* *Bab - ili* *sa ina e - ši - ti*
Suzub the Babylonian, who in the weakness

𐎶 𐎠 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 37. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mati be-lut Sumiri u Akkadi ra-ma-nu-us
of the country, the dominon of Sumir and Akkad himself

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 38. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 u - tir - ru i - na ta - ha - az zeri abikta su
had taken ; in the battle-field his overthrow

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 as - kun bal - du - su i - na qata az - bat - su
I accomplished, alive in hand I took him,

39. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sum-man-nu u bi - ri - tu parzil ad - di su va
in fetters and bonds of iron I placed him, and

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 40. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 a - na Assuri u - ra - as - su šaru Elamti
to Assyria I sent him. The king of Elam


𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 41. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sa idi su iš - hu - ru va il - li - ku
who his forces had gathered, and had gone


𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 42. 𐎶𐎵
 ri - zu - uš - su abikta su as - kun harran
to his aid ; his overthrow I accomplished, the roads




𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 mati su u - sap - pi - ih va u - par - ri - ir
of his country I emptied, and I dispersed




𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 pu - har su
his bands.


MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 19 TO 36.

19. 
Na - gi - tu
Naqitu,

20.  Na - gi - tu-
Nagitu-















di - hi - bi - na Di - il - mu Bil - la - tu

Dihibina, *Dilmu,* *Billatu*



 21. 
 Ḫu-pa-pa-a-nu na - ge - e sa šaru Elamti
and Hupapanu, districts of the king of Elam

sa i - na e . bir - tan a - ab - ba sit - ku - na - at
of which across the sea was situated










22. 


su-bat- ṣun sa nisi Bit - ya -kin la -pa -an
their seat, of which the people *of Bit-yakin, from the face*

kakki - ya dan-nu-ti ilani mati su-un i-na
of my powerful soldiers the Gods of their country in

23. 
 id - ku - u tam- ti e - bi - ru va
 gathered, and the sea crossed over and

u - si - bu ki - rib su - un i - na elappi Hat - ti
dwelt within them. In ships of Syria,

24.   -  Ninua u  -  ši -  ip
which in Nineveh and Tulbarsip

e - bu - su tam - ti lu e - bir alani sa ki - rib
I had built, the sea I crossed; the cities which were within

25. na - ge - e sa - tu - nu aksud va i - na isati
those districts I captured, and in the fire

ak - mu nisi Bit - ya - kin u ilani su - nu
I burned. The people of Bit-yakin and their Gods

26. a - di ba - ħu - la - a - te šaru Elamti
with the people of the king of Elam

as - lu - lav - va a - na Assuri u - ra - a
I carried off, and to Assyria I sent.

27. ar - ka Bab - ilai sa it - ti Maruduk -
Afterwards the Babylonians, who with Merodach-

pal - idina u - zu - u in - nab - tu e - du(?) - ur
Baladan had gone out and fled, returned;

28. šaru Elamti a - na Bab - ili
the king of Elam to Babylon

il - du - du - niv - va Su - zu - bu ablu Ga - ħul i - na
they drew, and Suzub son of Gaħul on the

kušši šaru - ti 29. eli su - nu u - se - sib va zabi
royal throne over them he scouted, and the

kakki rukubi susi ki - şir şaru - ti - ya
soldiers, chariots, and horses, the strength of my kingdom,

30. a - na me - eḫ - rit şaru Elamti
to confront the king of Elam

u - ma - hi - ir ummani ma - ha - du it - ti abli su
I sent; many warriors with his son

31. i - du - ku va i - tur ar - ka - nis su - nu a - na
they slew, and he returned afterwards. They to

Uruk is - tam - di - ḫu Samas sa Larşa
Erech passed. Shamas of Larsa,

belat sa Rub - e - si belat sa Uruk Na - na - a
the lady of Rubesi, the lady of Erech, Nana,

32. U - zur a - mat - şa Be - lat - balaḫi Bi - din - nā
Uzuramatsa, Bēlat-Baladi, Bidinna,

33. Bi - si - tu Si - du ilani a - si - bu - ut Uruk
Bisitu and Sidu, the Gods dwelling in Erech,

a - di sa - su su - nu sa - ga su - nu sa la ni - bi
with their furniture and their goods, which were without number

is - lu - lu - ni i - na ta - ai - ar - ti su - nu
they carried off. On their return


PART VIII.

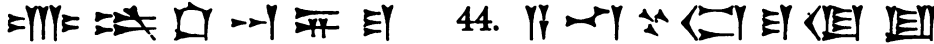
The Invasion of Elam.

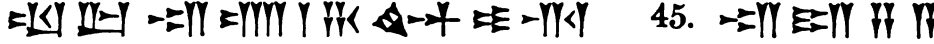
TEXTS,

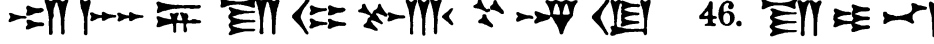
Taylor Cylinder, col. iv, line 43, to col. v, line 4; Memorial Tablet, lines 36 to 44.


TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. IV, LINE 43, TO COL. V, LINE 4.

43.  I - na şibe - e gir - ri - ya Assur be - eli
In my seventh expedition Assur my lord

 u - tag - gil an - ni va a - na Elamti lu
protected me, and - to Elam I

 al - lik Bit - ha - hi - i - ri Ra - za - a
marched, Bit-hairi and Raza,

 alani sa me - şir Assuri sa i - na
cities on the boundary of Assyria, which in the

 tar - zi abi - ya E - la - mu - u e - ki - mu da - na - nis
time of my father the Elamite had taken forcibly:

47. i - na mi - ti - iq gir - ri - ya aksud va as - lu - la
in the course of my expedition I captured, and carried off

sal - la - şun zabi su - lu - ti - ya
their spoil; men of my race

u - se - rib su - un a - na me - şir Assuri
I caused to enter them, to the boundaries of Assyria

u - tir - rav - va qati nis rabu hal - zu
I restored, and in the hand of the great man of the fortress

Dur - an am - nu Bu - be - e Dun - ni - samas
of Duran I placed. Bube, Dunni-samas,

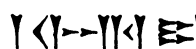

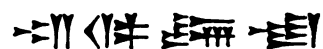
Bit - ri - şî - ya Bit - aḥ - la - me - e
Bit-risiya, Bit-ahlame,





Du - ru Dan - nat - şu - la - ai Si - li -
Duru, Dannatsulai, Sil-


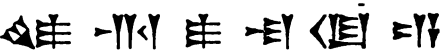
ip - tu Bit - a - zu - şî Kar - mu - ba - sa
iptu, Bit-azusi, Kar-mubasa,



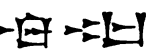
Bit - gi - iṣ - zi Kip - pa - lu - ni
Bit-gizzi, Kippalani,

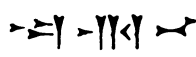

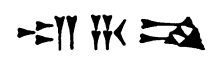
Bit - Im - bi - ya Ḥa - ma - nu Bit -
Bit-imbiya, Hamanu, Bit-

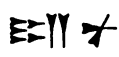






 56. 
 ar - ra - bi Bu - ru - tu Di - in - tu
Arrabi, Burutu, Dintu



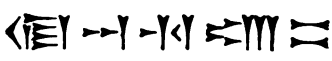



 57. 
 sa Şu - la - ai Di - in - tu sa
of Sulai, Dintu of

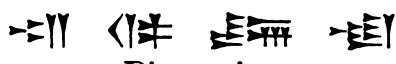




 Ilu - pal - bit - kar - ir Har - ri - as - la - ke - e
Ilupalbitkarir, Harriaslake,

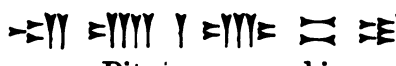
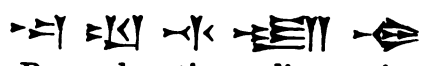

 58. 

 Ra - ba - ai Ra - a - şu Ak - ka -
Rabai, Rasu, Akka-





 59. 
 ba - ri - na Tul - u - ḥu - ri Ha - am -
barina, Tul-uhuri, Ham-






 ra - nu Na - di - tu a - di alani sa ni - ri - bi
ranu, Naditu, with the cities of the neighbourhood

60. 


 sa Bit - bu - na - ki Tul - ḥu - um - bi
of Bit-bunaki, Tul-humba,


 61. 

 Di - in - tu sa Du - mi - il
Dintu of Dumil,



 Bit - u - bi - ya Ba - al - ti - li - zir
Bit-ubiya, Baltilizir,

62. 

 Ta - gab - li - zir Sa - na - qi - da - a - ti
Tagablizir, Sanaqidati,

63. 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Ma- şu -tu- sap - li - tu Şa - ar - hu-
Masutusaphitu, Sarhu-

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 64. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 de - e - ri Za-lum sa belat biti Bit -
deri, Zalum of the lady of the house lit-

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 34
 ahi - idina Il - te - u - ba
Ahi-idina, Ilteuba, thirty-four

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 65. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 alani dan-nu - ti a - di alani zihrutu
strong cities, and small cities

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 66. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 sa li -mi- ti su-nu sa ni - ba la i -su - u
which were round them, which were without number,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 67. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 al - mi aksud as- lu - la sal- la - şun ab -bul şq - qur
I beseiged, I captured, I carried off their spoil, I pulled down, destroyed,


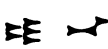




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 i - na isati ak -mu qu -dur na - ak -mu- ti
in the fire I burned. The smoke of their burning


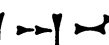


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 su-nu kima im - bare kap - ti pa-an same rap - su - ti
like a heavy storm cloud, the wide face of heaven

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 70. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u - sak - tim is -mi va ki - sit - ti alani su
I caused to conceal. Hearing of the capture of his cities,


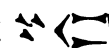

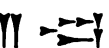
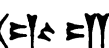


𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 E - la -mu- u im -qut- şu
 kudur -an- na - hu - un -du
Kudur-nanhundi the Elamite fear struck

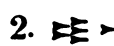







79.
a - na Ninua az -za-bat har - ra - nu i - na im-mi
to Nineveh I took the road. In those days





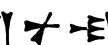



 80.     
 su va i - na ki - bit Assuri beli - ya
also, by the will of Assur my lord,

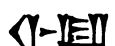





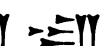

   
 Kudur - an - na - hu - un - di
Kudur-nanhundi

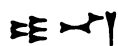

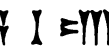



COLUMN V.

1.       
 šaru Elamti 3 araḫi ul u - mal - li va
King of Elam, three months did not fill, and

2.        
 i - na ium la si - im - ti su ur - ru - ḫis im - tu - ut
in the day of his misfortune quickly died.

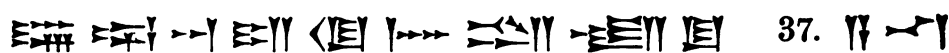

3.        
 arku su Um - ma - an - mi - na - nu la ra - as ḫe - e - mi
After him Umman-minau, not a master of wisdom

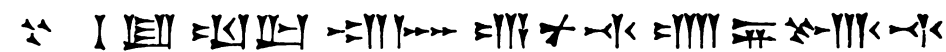
   4.     
 u mil ki aḫu su dub - bu - uṣ - ṣu - u
and judgment, his foster-brother

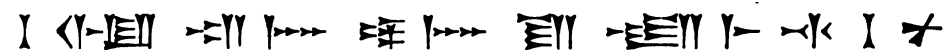
     
 i - na kuṣṣi su u - sib va
in his throne sat.


MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 36 TO 44.

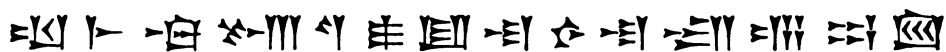
36.       
 Šaru Elamti sa ri - zu - ut
The king of Elam who to aid

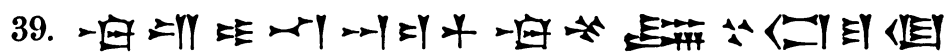
 37. 
 Bab - ilai il - li - ku a - na
the Babylonians came, to



 mati su lu al - lik alani dan-nu- ti bit - ni - zir - ti
his country I went, the strong cities, his treasure houses,

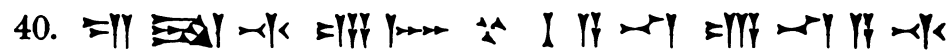

 su u alani zihruti sa li - mi ti su-nu
and the small cities which were round them

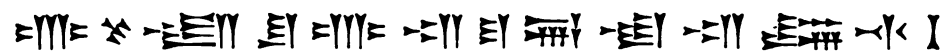
38. 
 a - di ne - ri - bi sa Bit - bu - na - ak - ki
to the neighbourhood of Bit-bunaki,



 al - mi ak - su -ud as - lu - la sal - la - şu - un ab - bul
I besieged, I captured, I carried off their spoil, I pulled down,

39. 
 aq - qur i - na isati ak - mu şaru Elamti
destroyed, in the fire I burned. The king of Elam


 ka -sid alani su is - mi va im - qu - şu hat - tu
of the capture of his cities heard, and fear struck him;

40. 
 şı - it - ti nisi mati su a - na dan - na - a - ti
the rest of the people of his country for safety


 u - se - li su - u Ma - daḫ - tu alu şaru - ti su
he sent away. He Madaktu his royal city

41. 
 e - zib va a - na Ḥa - i - da - la sa ki - rib
left, and to Haidala, which is in the midst

𐎶 𐎠𐎺𐎠 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 42. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 sad- di - i is - ta -kan pa-na-su a- na Ma-dak-te
of the mountains, he directed his face. To Madaktu

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 alu šaruti su a- la -ku aq -bi araḥ Debitu ku - uz - zu
his royal city an expedition I ordered. In the month Tebet heavy

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 43. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 dan-nu ik -su- dav -va sa-mu- tu la zi -iz- tu
storms took place, from heaven unceasing

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 il - lik va sal- gu na -ḥal- tu na - at -bak sad-i a-du- ra
it came and snow, the brooks and springs of the mountains filling.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 44. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 u - tir va a- na Assuri az - ba - ta
I turned, and to Assyria took the

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 ḥar - ra - na
road.

This campaign against the Elamites, was undertaken in revenge for the assistance Elam had rendered to the Babylonians, in their revolt against Assyria. All the districts laying near Assyria were ravaged with fire and sword; and the severity of the winter alone prevented Sennacherib from advancing to the capital Madaktu. Kudurnahundi the Elamite monarch soon after died, and the crown of that country passed into the hands of Umman-minan.

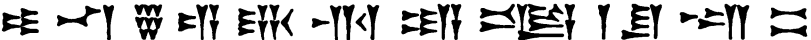
PART IX.



The Final Conquest of Babylon.

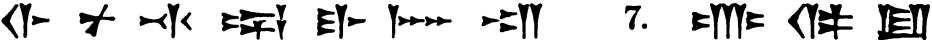

TEXTS.


Taylor Cylinder, col. v, line 5, to col. vi, line 24; Memorial Tablet, lines 44 to 52; Bavian Inscription, lines 34 to 54.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. V, LINE 5, TO COL. VI, LINE 24.

5.  I - na samne gir - ri - ya arku Su - zu - bi
In my eighth expedition, after Suzub

 6.  iš - ši - hu va abli Bab - ili
was driven away; the sons of Babylon evil

 7.  lim - nu - ti babi rabi ali u - di - lu
spirits, the great gates of the city raised,

 ik - bu - ud lab - ba su - nu a - na e - pis tuqumtu
and hardened their hearts to make war.

8.  Su - zu - bu Kal - da - ai * * dun - na - mu - u
*Suzub the Chaldean * * powerful*

9. sa la i - su - u bir - ki ardu da - gil pa - an
who would not bend the knee to the servant dependant

sanat 10. La - hi - ri A - ra * * qu
*on the prefect of Lahiri, Ara * * qu,*

11. I
 mun-nab- tu a- mir da - mi gil - bi - lu zi - ru - us - su
fugitives, messengers of blood, dogs, after him

12. ip - hu - ru va ki - rib nār A - gam - mi u - ri - du
gathered, and the midst of the lakes they went down

13. va u - sab - su - u ši - hu A - na - ku zal - tu al - mi
and made a revolt. I in battle enclosed

14. su va nap - sa - tus u - ši - qa la pa - an hat - ti u
him, and his life was endangered. From the face of the fear and

ni - ip - ri - ti a - na Elamti in - na - bit
famine to Elam he fled.

15. ki - i ri - gil - ti u qil - la - ti zi - ru - us - su
When despisers and revilers after him

16. ba - si - i ul - tu Elamti i - tib - u va ki - rib
were, from Elam he came, and into

17. Su - an - na e - ru - ub Bab - ilai
Babylon he entered, and the Babylonians,

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 a - na la si - ma - ti su i - na kušši
 for which he was unfit, in the throne

18. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 u - se - si - bu su be lu - ut Sumiri u Akkadi
 seated him; the dominion of Sumir and Akkad

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 19. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u - sat - gi - lu pa - ni su bit sa - ga sa
 they entrusted to him. The treasury of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 20. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Bit - sag - gal ip va huraz kasap sa
 Bit-Saggal they opened, and the gold and silver of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Bel Zirat-bani- tu sa [ulta] bit ilani su-nu
 Bel and Ziratbanit, which from the house of their Gods

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 21. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u - se - zu - ni a - na Um - ma - an mi - na - nu
 they brought out; to Umman-minan

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 23. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 saru Elamti sa la i - su - u de - e - mu
 king of Elam, who did not possess wisdom

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u mil - ki u - se - bi - lu - us da - ha - tu
 or judgment; they sent it for a gift.

23. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 pu - uh - har um - man ka di - ka - a karasi ka
 "Gather thy army, collect thy camp,

24. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - na Bab - ili tib - u va i - da - a - ni
 to Babylon come, and our hands

25. i - zi - iz va tu - gul - ta rihu at - ta su - u
strengthen, for of war a master art thou." He

26. E - la - mu - u sa i - na a - lak gir - ri - ya
the Elamite, of whom in the course of my former

27. mah - ri - ti sa Elamti alani su
expedition to Elam; his cities

ak - su - du va u - tir - ru a - na gar - mi
I had captured, and reduced to heaps:

28. lab - bu - us ul ih şu - uş da - ha - tu
his heart did not remember. The gift



29. im - ħar su - nu - ti va ummani su karas - şu
he received from them, and his army and camp



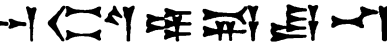
30. u - pa - ħir va rukubi zu - um - bi e - su - ra
he gathered, and chariots and carriages he prepared,


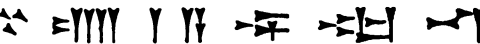
susi suppati iz - ni - qa zi - in - di su
horses and mules he fastened to his yoke,

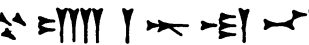


31. Par - şu - as An - za - an Pa - si - ru El - li - pi
Persia, Anzan, Pasiru, Ellipi,


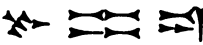

32. Ya - az - an La - kip - ri Ha - ar - zu - nu
Yazan, Lakipri, Harzunu,

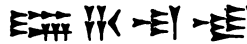
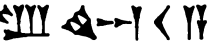

33.  
 Du - um - mu - qu Šu - la - ai
Dummuqu, *Sulai,*

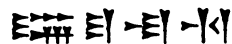


 34.  
 Ša - am - u - na abil Maruduk - pal - idina
Samuna *the son of Merodach-Baladan,*


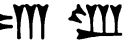

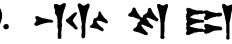
 
 Bit - a - di - ni Bit - a - muk - ka - na
Bit-adini, *Bit-amukkan,*


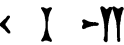

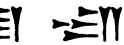


35.   
 Bit - tar - la - na Bit - ša - a - la Lar - rak
Bit-tarlana, *Bit-sahala,* *Larrak,*

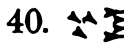



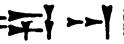
 36.  
 La - ḫi - ru Pu - qu - du Gam - bu - lū
Lahiru, *Pekod,* *Gambuli,*

  37. 
 Ḥa - la - tu Ru - hu - u - a U - bu - lū
Halatu, *Ruhua,* *Ubulu,*

 38.  
 Ma - la - ḫu Ra - pi - qu Ḥi - in - da - ru
Malahu, *Rapiqu,* *Ḥindaru,*

   39. 
 Da - mu - nu kit - ru rabu - u ik - te - ra
and Damunu, a great gathering *he gathered.*

     
 it - ti su - gi - ib - su - šu - un u - ru - uḫ
With him their might the road to

40.     
 Akkadi iz - ba - tu - niv - va a - na Bab - ili
Akkad took, and to Babylon

𐎶𐎵 𐎶- 𐎶𐎵 41. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
te - bu - ni a - di Su - zu - bi Kal - da - ai
coming, to Suzub the Chaldean,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 42. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
šaru Bab - ili a - na a - ḥa - mis ik - ru - bu
king of Babylon, to each other they gathered,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 43. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
va pu - ḥar su - nu in - nin - du ki - ma ti - bu - ut
and their bands hastened like swarms of

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 44. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
a - ri - bi ma - ha - di sa pa - an mat - ti mit - ḥa - ris
many locusts on the face of the country. Forcibly

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 45. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
a - na e - pis duq - ma - ti te - bu - u - ni zi - ru - u - a
to make battle having come, over me the

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 46. 𐎶𐎵
epiri sepi su - nu kima im - bare kap - te sa
dust of their feet like a heavy storm cloud which is

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
dun - ni e - ri - ya - a - ti pa - an same rap - su - ti
ready to burst, the face of the wide heaven

47. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
ka - ti - im el - la - mu - u - a i - na
conceals; in front of me in

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 48. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
Ḥa - lu - le - e sa ki - sad nār I - dik - kar
Halule, which at the bend of the river Tigris

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 49. 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
sit - ku - nu ši - dir - ta pa - an mas - ki - ya ṣab - tu
is situated, the lines in front of my camp were placed,

50. *va u -sa- hi - lu kakki su-un a - na - ku a - na*
and they urged on their soldiers. I to

51. *Assur Şin Samas Bel Nabu Nergal Istar*
Assur, Sin, Shamas, Bel, Nebo, Nergal, Ishtar

sa Ninua Istar sa Arba - il ilani
of Nineveh, Ishtar of Arbela, the Gods

52. *ti - ig - li ya a - na ka - sa - di nakiri*
my protectors, to conquer my powerful

53. *dan - ni am - ħar su - nu - ti va şu - pe - e a*
enemies prayed to them, and my urgent

54. *ur - ru - ħis is - mu - u il - li - ku ri - zu - ti*
prayer they heard, and came to my help.

la - ab - bis an - na - ħir va at - tal - bi - sa
I was angry at heart, and armed.

55. *şi - ri - ya - am ħu - li - ya - am şi - mat zi - il - te*
With a tiara and crown fitted for battle,

56. *a - pi - ra ra - su - u - a i - na rukubi taħazi - ya*
I encircled my head; in my powerful war

57. *zir - ti şa - pi - na - at za - hi - i - ri i - na*
chariot, the destroyer of enemies, in the

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 58. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 uq' - gum lab - bi - ya ar - ta - kip ha - an - dis
vengeance of my heart I rode joyfully;

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 59. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 mitpanu dan - na - tu sa Assur u - sat - li - ma
the powerful bow which Assur had bestowed,

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 60. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 i - na qati - ya az - bat tar - ta - hu pa - ri - ha
in my hand I took; the mace, crusher of life,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 61. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 nap-sa-te at - muh minat - tu - u - a zi - ir gi - mir
I grasped in my fingers. Against the whole

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 62. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 um-ma- na - a - ti na - ki - ri lim-nu- ti zir - bis
of the army of the wicked rebels, fiercely

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 im-mi - is al - sa - a kima Vul as - gu - um
and brilliantly I galloped, like Vul I stormed.

63. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 i - na ki - bit Assur beli - ya a - na sid - di
By command of Assur my lord, on the flanks

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 64. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u bu - te kima ti - ib mi-he - e u - ri
and front, like the shock of a storm, fear

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 65. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - na nakiri a - zi - iq i - na kakki Assur
to the rebels I caused. By the soldiers of Assur

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 66. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 beli - ya u ti - ib tahazi - ya iz - zi
my lord, and the shock of my fierce attack,

su - u - ri ma - ru - ti sa na - du - u sum - ma - nu
young oxen which are placed in fetters,

75. ur - ru - his u - pal su - nu - ti va as - ku - na
swiftly I terrified them, and I accomplished

76. tah - ta su - un ki - sa - da - te su - nu u - nak - kiş
their defeat; their necks I cut off

77. as - li - is aq ra - te nap - sa - te su - nu
entirely. The breath of their

78. u - par - ri - ha gu - uh - is kima mile gab - si
life I crushed to expiring; like a great flood

sa sa - mu - tu şı - ma - ni u mun - ni su - nu
from heaven their wills and resistance I

79. u - sar - da - a zi - ir ir - zi - ti sa di - il - te
bore down over the earth; cast down

80. la as - mu - ti mur - ni - iş - ki zi - bat - ti ru - ku - pi - ya
without strength. The horses harnessed to my chariot,

81. i - na da - mi su - nu gab - su - ti i - şal - lu - u naharis
in their copious blood trampled like a river.

82. sa rukub tahazi - ya şa - pi - na - at sal - gi u
Of my war chariot, cutter through of snow and

83. zi - ni da - mu u * * su - ri it - mu - ku
ice, blood and * * * * * chung to its

84. ma - sa - ru - us pag - ri qu - ra - di su - nu ki - ma
floor. The corpses of their soldiers like

85. u - ki - ti u - mal - la - a zeri şa - ap - şa - pa - te
urkiti filled the desert, the limbs

u - na - kiş va
I cut off, and

COLUMN VI.

1. bal - ta su - un a - bu - ud ki - ma bi - ni kis - se - e
their guards I destroyed like crowds of children.

2. şı - ma - ni u - na - ak - kiş qa - ti su - un
The ornaments I cut off from their hands,

3. semiri az - pi hurazi ki - şipi ib - bi sa
the rings of jewels(?), gold and silver beautiful, from

minuti su - nu am - har i - na nam - za - ri
their fingers I received. With heavy

kab - tu - ti hu - za - an - ni su - nu u - par - ri - ha
maces their arms I broke.

5. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 giri sib-bi ḥuraz kasap sa qabli su-nu
The girdle swords of gold and silver from their sides

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 6. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 e - kim ši - it - ti nisi rabati su-nu a - di
I took. The rest of their great men and

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 7. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Nabu-zikir- is - kun ablu Maruduk - pal - idina
Nabuzikiriskun son of Merodach Baladan,

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 8. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 sa la pa - an ta - ḥa - zi - ya ip - la - ḥn
who in face of my attack feared, and

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 9. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 id - ku - u i - da su-un pal - du - su - nn i - na
collected their forces; alive in the



𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 qabal tam-ḥa - ri it - mu - ḥa qata - ai rukubi
midst of the battle my hand took hold of. Chariots



10. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - di susi si - na sa ina kit - ru - ub
and their horses, which in the midst

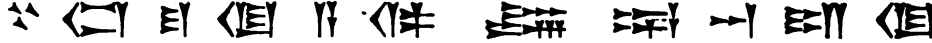
𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 11. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ta - ḥa - za dan-ni ra - ki - bu si - in di - ku
of the fierce fight their charioteers slain,



𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 12. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 va u si - na mus - su - ra va ra - ma - nu - us - sin
and they abandoned, and by themselves


𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 13. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 it - ta - na - al - la - ka mit-ḥa - ris u - tir - ra
they were going about; forcibly I took.


 14. 
 a - di 2 kas-pu me- el - li - ku da - ak su-nu
For a journey of two kaspu, their soldiers I

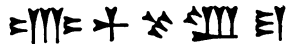

 15. 
 ap - ru - uş su - u Um -ma- an - mi - na - nu şaru
destroyed. He Ummanminanu king

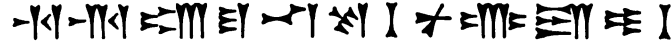


 Elamti a - di şaru Bab - ili
of Elam, with the king of Babylon,


 16. 
 na -sik- ka - ni sa Kal - di a - li - qut
and princes of Chaldea going before

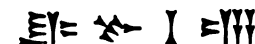


 idi su mur - ba - su tahazi ya kima lu - e
him, the force of my attack like a bull,

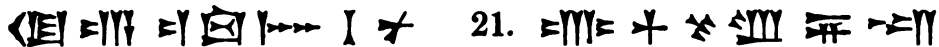

17. 
 zu - mur su - un iş - hu - up iz - za - ra - te su-un
their shoulders overwhelmed, their tents

 18. 
 u -vas-se- ru va a - na su - zu - ub napisti su-nu
they abandoned, and to save their lives the


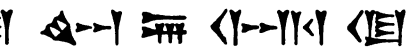
 19. 
 pag- ri um -ma- na - te su-nu u - da - i - su i - ti - qu
corpses of their soldiers they trampled over, they went




 ki - i sa - at - me - tu izzuri- şu - şu - di i - dar - ra - ku
like the rising of the Susud bird; their hearts



 20. 
 lab - bu su - un lim - na - te su - un u - za - ra - bu
were cast down, their wickedness tortured [them],

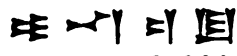
 21. 
 ki - rib ruqubi su-nu u - vas-se - ru ni - zu
within their chariots they abandoned their

 22. 
 su - un a - na ra - da - di su-nu ruqubi
weapons(?). To pursue them my chariots

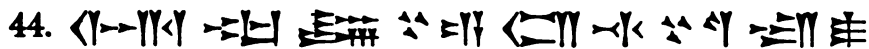
 
 susi ya u - ma - hi - ir ar - ki
and horses I sent after



 23. 
 su - un mun - na - kal su-nu sa a - na nap-sa - a - ti
them. Those concealed of them who for life came


 24. 
 u - zu - u a - sar i - bi - sa - du u - ra - sa - bu
out, in a suitable place they destroyed


 i - na kakki
with the sword.

MEMORIAL TABLET, LINES 44 TO 55.

44. 
 Ar - ka şaru E - lam - ti Par- şu - as
Afterwards the king of Elam ; Persia,

 45. 
 An - za - an Pa - si - ru El - li - pi
Anzan, Pasiru, Ellipu,


 nap- şar Kal - di A - ra - mi ka - li su - un
the whole of Chaldea, and the Arameans all of them,

46. kit - ru rabu- u ik - te - ra it - ti su a - di
a great gathering gathered with him, and

şaru Bab - ili a - na a - ha - mis iq - ri - bu
the king of Babylon. To each other they collected,

47. va a - na e - pis tahaz i - na irti - ya illikuni
and to make war to my presence they came.

i - na e - muq Assuri beli - ya i - na ta - mir - ti
By the might of Assur my lord in the vicinity

48. Ha - lu - li - na it - ti su - nu am - da - hi - iz
of Halule with them I fought,



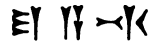



abikta su - nu as - kun 150,000 zabi tahazi su - nu i - na
their overthrow I accomplished, 150,000 men of war of them with





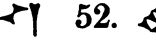
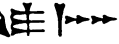
49. kakki u - sam - kit rukubi zu - um - ba - a - ti
the sword I destroyed. Chariots, carriages,

za - ra - ti şaru - ti su - nu e - kim su - nu - ti
and their royal tents, I took away from them.



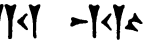

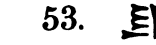

50. nisi rabati su - nu a - di Nabu - zikir - iskun ablu
Their great men, and Nabuzikiriskun son of





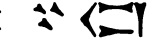

Maruduk - pal - idina sa i - na rukubi kaspi
Merodach Baladan, who were in chariots of silver,

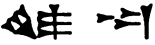




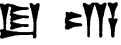
51.      
 * * * * * şu az -ma- a- ti ħuraši tul - lu - u
 * * * * * * * * of gold set up,



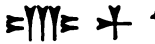


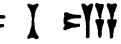
     52. 
 giri ħurazi u i - na semiri
swords of gold were placed, and with rings



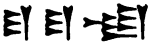
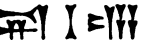

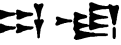
     
 ħuraši ru - uk - ku - şa minuti su - un pal - du - şu - un
of gold were clasped their fingers, alive

     53. 
 ki - rib tam - ħa - ri ik - su - da qata - ai
in the battle my hand captured.


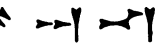




     
 şaru Bab - ili u şaru Elamti
The king of Babylon and the king of Elam

     
 mur - ba - su taħazi - ya iṣ - ħup su - nu - ti ki - rib
the force of my attack overwhelmed them. The midst

54.      
 rukubi su - nu u - vas - se - ru ni - zu - u su - un
of their chariots they abandoned their weapons(?)

    55.  
 e - dis ip - par - sid - du va ma - tu - us - su - un in - nab - tu
alone they fled, and their countries abandoned.

BAVIAN INSCRIPTION, LINES 34 TO 54.

34.    (v. )  
 I - na sanat an - na (v. san - ti) u va it - ti
In the year also when the

ar nār su - a - tu aḥ - ru - u it - ti
banks of that river I excavated with

Um - ma - an - mi - na - nu [ṣaru] Elamti u
Umman-minan [king] of Elam and

ṣaru Bab - ili a - di ṣarani ma - ha - du - ti
the king of Babylon, with many kings

sa sadi - i u tam - ti sa ri - zu - ti su - nu i - na
of the mountains and sea, who aided them in the

ta - mir - ti Ḥa - lu - le - e as - ta - kan
vicinity of Halule, I set the

ṣi - dir - ta i - na ki - bit Assuri bel rab - e beli - ya
array. By the will of Assur the great lord my lord

ki - i tar - ta - ḥi u - ri i - na lib - bi su - nu
like a bronze mace(?) in the midst of them

al - lik va ṣi - kip - ti ummani su - nu as - kun
I went, and the overthrow of their army I accomplished,

pu - ḥar su - nu u - sap - pi - iḥ va u - par - ri - ir
their bands I dispersed and scattered

el - lat - ṣu - un nisi rabati ṣaru Elamti
their forces. The great men of the king of Elam

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 a - di Nabu - zikir - iskun abil Maruduk - bal - idina
 and Nebozikiriskun son of Merodach Baladan

38. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 šaru Karu - dun - ya - as bal - du - su - un ki - rib
 king of Karduniyas alive in the midst of

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 tam-ḥa - ri ik - su - da qata - ai šaru Elamti u
 the battle my hands took. The king of Elam and

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 šaru Bab - ili mur - ba - su taḥazi - ya dan - ni
 the king of Babylon the fierceness of my powerful

39. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 iṣ - ḥup su - nu - ti va ki - rib rukubi su - nu
 attack overwhelmed them, and the midst of their chariots

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 u - vas - se - ru ni - zu - u su - un a - na su - zu - ub
 they abandoned their weapons(?) to save

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 nap - sa - ti su - nu ma - tu - us - su - un in - nab - tu va
 their lives their countries they fled, and

40. 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 la i - tu - ru - ni ar - kis * di va
 did not return afterwards; * * and

𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶
 Sin - aḥi - iriba šaru Assuri ag - gis i - mid va
 Sennacherib king of Assyria quickly went up and

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 a - na Elamti i - sak - ka - nu ta - ai - sr - tu
 to Elam he fired the return.

41. pa - tu pu - luḥ - tu eli Elamti ka - li
Fear and terror over Elam all of

su-un it - ta - bi ik va mat-ṣu -nu u -vas-se - ru va
them spread, and their country they abandoned, and

a - na su - zu - nb nap-sa - te su-nu ki - i id - ḥu
to save their lives like vultures(?)

42. sad - da - a mar - zu in - nin - du va ki - i a - na
to the rugged mountains they fled, and like to

iz - zu - ri Ṣu - su - di at - tar - ra - ku lab - bu su-un
Susudi birds trembled their hearts,

a - di immi si - tim - ti su-nu ḡu - du la 43.
and in the day of their trouble a path they did not

ip - tu va la e - pu - su ta - ḥa - zu i - na sane
open, and they did not make war. In my second

harrani-ya a - na Bab - ili sa a - na ka - sa - di
expedition to Babylon, when for capture

u - za - am - mi - ru su ḥi - it - mu-dis al - lik va 44.
I appointed it rejoicingly I marched, and

ki - ma ti - ib mi-ḥe - e a - kis va ki - ma im - ba - ri
*like the shock of a storm I * and like a hailstorm*

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 aš - ḥu - up su alu zal - i - ti al - mi va i - na
I swept it. The city with war I surrounded and by

45. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 bil - si u na - pal sup(?) - ti qata [ai]
 * and * * * my hand

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ik - su - ud nisi su zihra u raba - a la e zib va
captured, its people small and great I did not leave and

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 pagri su - nu ri - bit ali u - mal - li
their corpses the vicinity of the city filled.

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 Su - zu - bu šaru Bab - ili ga - du kim - ti su
Suzub king of Babylon a portion of his family

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 * * * * bal - du - šu - un a - na ki - rib mati - ya
 * * * * alive to the midst of my

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 47. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u - bil su sa - ga ali su - a - tu a - bu - uq
country I brought him; of that city I plundered

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 ḥuraz abni ni - siq - ti sa - su sa - ga a - na qati
*gold, precious stones * * to the hands*

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 [nisi - ya] an - ni - i va a - na i - di ra - ma - ni
[of my people] I appointed, and to their own hands

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 su - nu u - tir - ru ilani a - sib lib - bi su qati
they took. The Gods dwelling within it the hands

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 nisi - ya ik - su - su - nu - ti va u - sab - bi - ru
of my people took them and broke up,

𐎶𐎵 [𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵] 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 va [sa-su] sa - ga su - nu il - qu - ni Vul Sa - la
*and their * * they carried off Vul and Sala,*

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 49. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ilani sa E - kal - i sa Maruduk -
the Gods of Ekali, which Merodach-

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 nadin- ahi šaru Akkadi a - na tar - zi Tugulti-
nadin-ahi king of Akkad, in the time of Tiglath

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 pal - e - sar - ra šaru Assuri il - qu va a - na
Pileses king of Assyria carried off, and to

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 50. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Bab - ili u - bil - lu i - na 418
Babylon brought, after these 418

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 sanat an - na - i ul - tu Bab - ili u - se - za - av
years from Babylon I brought out

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 va a - na E - kal - i a - na as - ri su - nu u - tir
and to Ekali to their places I restored

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 51. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 su - nu - ti alu u bitani ul - tu usse su
them. The city and houses from its foundation

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 a - di gab - lu - bi su ab - bul aq - qur i - na isati
to its roof I pulled down, destroyed, and in the fire

ak - mu dur u sal - hu - u bitani ilani
I burned. The wall and ditch, and houses of the Gods,

zig - gur - rat libni u epi ri ma - la ba - su - u
the towers of brick and earth, all there was,

52. aş - şuḥ va a - na nār a - ra - aḥ - ti ad - di
I removed, and into the Araxes I threw.

ina * * * * ali su a - tu ḥi - ra - a - ti aḥ - re - e
*In the * * * of that city a ditch I excavated,*

va ir - zi - iṣ - ṣu i - na me aş - pu - un si - kin
and its earth into the waters I swept. The position

53. us - se su u - ḥal - liq va eli sa a - bu - bu
of its foundation I destroyed, and more than a whirlwind its

* * * * * ta su u - sa - tir as - su aḥ - rat
I overturned. To after

immi qaq - qar ali su - a - tu u bitani ilani
days the earth of that city and the temples of the Gods

54. la mus - si i - na ma - a - mi us - ḥam - mit - ṣu va
not to be raised into the waters I cast and

ag - da - mar u - sal - lis
ended entirely.

The date of the eighth expedition of Sennacherib is uncertain, but the first part of it is given on a cylinder dated in the eponymy of Bel-emur-ani, prefect of Carchemish, B.C. 691; and as there is some reason to suppose that the destruction of Babylon at this period, is the one alluded to by Esarhaddon (in an inscription to be given subsequently) as having happened eleven years before his accession, we may accept the date B.C. 692 to 691 as being most probably the period of these operations. The destruction of Babylon by Sennacherib appears to have been dictated by revenge for the many revolts of the people of that city.






PART X.













The Second Expedition to Palestine.

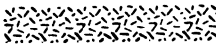









TEXTS.











Fragment of Memorial Tablet, and K 3405.

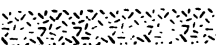









FRAGMENT OF MEMORIAL TABLET.

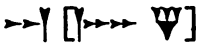



a.         b.  
 * * suk - bu - us a - ram - mi * * * * tu
 * * marching of a host * * * * *



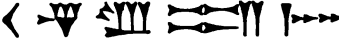
«            
 man - da - ta su - nu ka - [bit - tu] * * * * *
 great tribute * * * * *




c.          
 * * * [ab?] - lu - ni Ka - pa - a - nu * * * *
 * * * they brought(?) Kapanu * * * *



d.          
 * * * * a - sar ni - zir - ti sa i - * * * *
 * * * * the place of her treasures * * * *


e.          
 * * * * [sar] - rat A - ri - bi a - di
 * * * * queen(?) of the Arabs and

  *f.*  
 il - [ani sa] * * * * * a - ti aban Pi - i
 [her] gods * * * * * Pi stones

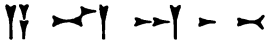




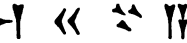
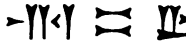


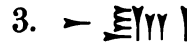

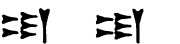
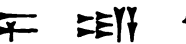
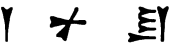
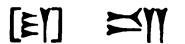

 *g.*  
 aban * * * * * u-sur- ru sim - ki
 stones * * * * * usurru simi .

 *h.*  
 ka * * * * * a-te u şarani
 * * * * * and kings

 *i.* 
 eni * * * * * la
 eyes * * * * *


 alani sa - tu - nu * * * * *
 those cities * * * * *

K 3405, LINES 1 TO 4.

1.   
 A - na Istar * * * * * mir - tu sa * * *
 To the Goddess * * * * * mirtu sa * * *
 2.     
 sa it - ti Ḫa-za- il saru A - ri - bi tas - bu
 who with Hazael king of Arabia * * *
 3.   
 * * * it * * * ina qati Şin - ali - iribi
 * * * * * into the hand of Sennacherib
-     
 abu abi bani - ya tam - nu su [va] is - ku - na
 the grandfather my begetter she had delivered him [and] he

4.

abikta su la a - sa - ab sa it - ti nisi

accomplished [his] overthrow. Her seat was not with the people

אֲרִיבִי תִּבְּרִי אֲנִי אֲשִׁרִי
 A - ri - bi taq - bu - u a - na Assuri
of Arabia she had said ; to Assyria

ta - az - ba - ta har - ra - na
she took the road.

These texts although fragmentary give sufficient details to enable us to say that this was not the same campaign as the one undertaken in B.C. 701, and with these texts we must consider a notice of this campaign in a cylinder of Esarhaddon, col. ii, lines 55 to 58, which relates that Sennacherib stormed the city of Edom and carried away the Gods of the Arabians. In his first expedition to Palestine, Sennacherib did not go so far south, and did not attack the Arabian cities. Besides which the details of the second expedition to Palestine are only found on his latest inscriptions and in notices after his death. As Sennacherib was engaged in Babylonia at least down to the year B.C. 691, it is evident that his second campaign to Palestine could not take place before B.C. 690, while it might be a few years later.

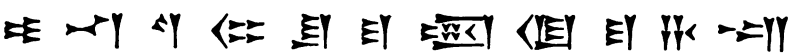
PART XI.


The Buildings of Sennacherib.

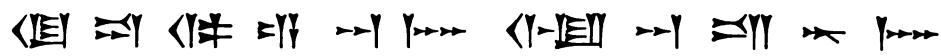
SELECTION OF TEXTS.

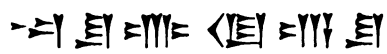

Bellino Cylinder, lines 34 to 63; Variants from Cylinders B and C; Taylor Cylinder, col. vi, lines 25 to 73; Bavian Inscription, lines 5 to 17; and various smaller detached Inscriptions.


BELLINO CYLINDER, LINES 34 TO 63.

34. 
 I - na im - mi su - va Ninua ma - ha - zu
In those days Nineveh the great


 zi - i - ru alu na - ram Is - tar sa nap - har
fortress, the city the delight of Ishtar, of which all


 ki - du - de - e ilani u Is - tar - i
the sanctuaries of the Gods and Goddesses

 35. 
 ba - su - u ki - rib su tim - me - en - nu da - ru - u
were within it : the ancient cylinders


 du - ru - us za - a - ti sa ul - tu ul - la it - ti
very old which from of old with

39. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 , ai - um - ma i - na lab - bi - su - nu a - na e - kal
Anyone among them of the palace

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 kir - bi su kum - mu ri - bit be - lu - ti sa zu - har
within it, the building for the use of dominion of the smallness

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 su - le - e - su ul i - da - a lab - bu - us ul
of its site did not know and his heart did

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 40. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ih - su - us a - na su - te - sur suqu ali u
not desire to repair the circuit of the city and

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 tak - ki ri - ba - a - ti ha - re - e nar za - qa - ap
to strengthen the vicinity, to excavating the river and planting

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 zip - pa - a - ti u - zu - un su ul ib - si va
trees his attention was not drawn and

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 41. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ul us - ta - bil ka - raş - su ya - a - ti
his mind did not turn. To me

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Sin - ahi - iri - ba şaru Assuri e - pis
Sennacherib king of Assyria to do

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sip - ri su - a - tu ki - i de - em ili i - na
this work by the will of the Gods to

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 uz - ni - ya ip - si va ka - bat - ti ub - lav - va
my attention was brought and important it became.

42. te - ni - sit Kal - di A - ra - mu Man - na - ai
The people of Chaldea, Arameans, Minni,

Qu - e u Hi - lik - ku sa a - na ni - ri - ya
Goim, and Cilicia, who to my yoke

la kit - nu - su aş - şu - ha - av - va um - sik - ki
were unsubmitive I removed and burdens

u - sa - as - si su - nu - ti va il - bi - nu liban
I caused them to carry, and they made bricks,

43. a - pi - ku - pe - e sa ki - rib Kal - di ak - sid va
baskets(?) from the midst of Chaldea I took and

ap - pa - ri su - un sam - hu - ti i - na ba - hu - la - ti
the best wicker by the people

na - ki - ri ki - sit - ti qati - ya u - sal - di - da
rebels captured by my hand I caused to bring

a - na e - pis sip - ri sa 44. e - kal mah - ri - tu
to do its work. The former palace

sa 360 ina ammat sadadi i - na tar - zi za - me - e
was 360 cubits in length in front of the corner of

zig - gur - rat 80 ina ammat rapasti i - na tar - zi
the tower, 80 cubits in breadth in front of the

na - ma - ri bit Istar 134 ina 1 ammat rapastu
court(?) of the temple of Ishtar, 134 cubits in breadth

i - na tar - zi Na - ma - ri Kum - mu - ri 95
in front of the court(?) of Kummuri, 95

ina 1 ammat rapastu 45. sa ṣarrani a - li - kut
cubits in breadth, which the kings going before

maḥ - ri abi - ya a - na ri - mi - ti be - lu - ti
me my fathers for the glory of their dominion

su - un u - se - pi - su va la u - nak - ki - lu si - par sa
had caused to build and had not constructed its upper part.

46. nār Te - bil - ti a - gu - u sit - mu - ru sa i - na
The river Tebilti a great flood(?) which in

na - si sa gi - gu - ne - e qa - bal - ti ali u - ab - bi - tu
its course the ground within the city had destroyed

va ki - maḥ - hi su - un nak - mu - ti u - kal - li - mu
and the high places was burnt and scorched in the

47. sam - su u - ul - tu immi ruquti di - hi
sun, and from remote days storms

e - kal i - ba - hu - u va i - na a - dan sa gab - si
on the palace had come and by its strong flood

i - na us - si sa ab - bu u - sab - su - u u - ri - ip - pu
in its foundations channels were caused and its platform

tim - mi - in sa e - kal zahri sa - a - te a - na
was weakened. That small palace the

ši - hir - ti sa aq - qur va sa Te - bil - ti

ma-lik sa us-te-es-na-a ab-bu-us azbat va u-se-sir
its course I changed and its channel I took and directed

✱ 𐎶𐎠 𐎶 49. 𐎧𐎥𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶
 mu - zu sa ki - rib ka - tim - ti a-sur-rak- ki sa
its exit within the enclosure of its walls

- - - - -

sap - la - nu qani e - la - nis abni sad-i dan - ni

beneath reeds, above stones of the mountain strong

it - ti ak - ši va ika l' ul - tu ma-a-mi
with bitumen I cemented, and ground from the river

=|||= & <||| ||| ||| -||| ->||| ||| =|||= & >||| ||| ||| ||| 50. ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
 u - se - lav - va na - ba - lis u - tir 700
bed. I raised and made like a hill 700

ina suk-lū rab-ti 162 ina suk-lū rab-ti sak-ki
suklu rabti long, 162 suklu rabti broad above

elita sar iltan 217 ina suk- lū rab- ti sak - ki
on the north, 217 suklu rabti broad

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 51. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
qabli - ti 386 ina suk-lū rab-ti sak - ki
in the middle, 386 suklū rabti broad below

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
saplita sar sutu us - ša - du tig - gar
on the south, along the Tigris the mound

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
ud-la - a u - mal - li va am-su - uḥ mi-si - iḥ - ta
I completed and I measured the measure,

52. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
la - ba - ris im - mi i - na mile kis - sa - ti
from length of time by the swelling floods

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
tim - mi - in su le e - ni - se as - du - pat aban pi - i - li
its platform was not destroyed, great slabs of

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
rab - ba - a - ti a - sur - ru su u - sa - az - ḥi - ra
alabaster its wall I enclosed,

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 53. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
u - dan - nin su - pu - uk su mu - sar - e si - ḍir
I strengthened its inclosure. The written records

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
su - mi - ya 160 ti - ip - ki ud - li - i ki - rib - su
of my name on 160 tipki of the mound within it

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
al - ḍu - ur va sap - la - nu i - na us - si su e - zib
I wrote and beneath in its foundation I left

𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 54. 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧 𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎧
aḥ - ra - tas ar - ka - nu su - us - qu - u
to after times. Afterwards to raise

ud - li - i ka -bat- ti ub - lav - va 20 ti - ip - ki
the mound my mind determined, and 20 tipki

zi - ir maḥ - ri - i uz - zib va 180 ti - ip - ki
besides the former making 180 tipki

u - sak - ki e - la - nis 55. tar - pa - su - u el sa
I raised in height the extent greater than

in im - mi pa - ni u - sar - bi zi - ir mi - si - iḥ - ti
in former days I enlarged beyond the measure

e - kal maḥ - ri - ti u - rad - di va u - sa - an - di la
of the former palace I added and raised its

si - kit - tas 56. e - kal ka - am - si iz - dan iz - ku
site. A palace of ivory, iz-dan, iz-ku,

mu - sik - kan - ni erinni sur - man sim - li u
palm, fir, cedar, simli and

bu - ut - ni e - kal zak - di nu - ur - a a - na mu - sab
butni zakdi-nura for the seat

ṣaru - ti ya u - se - pi - sa ki - rib su 57. kiri
of my kingdom I made within it. Noble

maḥ - hu tam - sil Ḥa - ma - nū sa gi - mir simi
plantations like Hamanu which were all choice

𐎶𐎵𐎠 𐎧 𐎧𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 puluqi zip-pa-a-ti izi duk-lat sad-i u Kal-di
and select trees, wood the glory of the mountains and lowlands

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ki-rib su-mur-ru su i-ta a-sa as-qu-up
within its grounds in rows I planted;

58. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 as-su za-qa-ap zip-pa-a-ti ikil ta-mir-ti
for planting trees ground in the neighbourhood

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 e-li-in Sa-pi ta-a-an a-na abli
over the city Sapitan to the sons of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Ninua bil-ku u-bal-lik va u-sad-gi-la
Nineveh in divisions I divided and entrusted

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 59. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 pa-nu-us-su-un a-na be-ra-a-ti sum-mu-ḫi
to them for beautiful wells

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 ul-tu pa-a-di Ki-ṣi-ri a-di ta-mir-ti
from the vicinity of Kisiri to the neighbourhood of

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 Ninua sad-a u bi-ru-tu i-na ag-gul-la-te
Nineveh over hills and valleys in carriages

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 60. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 u-sat-tir va u-sat-sir Ḥar-ru 1½
I traversed and I directed the trenches 1½

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 kas-pu qaq-qa-ru ul-tu ki-rib Hu-ṣu-ur
kaspu of ground from the midst of the river Khosr

ma-a-mi da - ru - u - ti a - sar sa u - sar - da - a
its ancient bed its place I lowered,

ki - rib zip-pa - a - ti sa - ti - na u - sah - bi - ba
within those plantations I caused to fertilise

pat - ti - is 61. sa Ninua alu be - lu - ti - ya
entirely. Of Nineveh the city of my dominion

su-bat- şu us - rab - bi ri - ba - ti su u - sa - an - ru va
its site I enlarged, its extent I increased and

bi - re - e - ti u şu - qa a - ni us - tan - di
its boundaries and circuits I raised

u - nam - mir kima im-mi 62. a - na arku immi
and beautified like the day. In after days

i - na şarrani abli - ya sa Assur a - na
among the kings my sons whomever Assur to the

ri - i - u - tu mati u niri i - nam - bu - u
government of the country and people shall call

zi - kir su e - nu va e - kal sa - a - tu i - lab - bi - ru va
his name when this palace becomes old and

en - na - hu 63. an - hu - şa lu - ud - dis mu - sar - e si - dir
decays its decay may he restore, the inscription written

su - me - ya li - mur va kisal lub - su - us * niqu
of my name may he see and an altar may he raise

lik - ki a - na as - ri su li - tir Assur
to its place may he restore, Assur

ik - ri - bi - su i - sim - mi
his prayer shall hear.

The text of Cylinder B only differs from the Bellino text in lines 77 to 79, which replace lines 50 and 51 of Bellino.


77. 700 ina suk- lū rab- ti 162 ina suk- lū
 700 suklu rabti in length, 162 suklu

rab- ti sak - ki elita sar iltan 268 ina suk- lū
rabti in breadth above at the north, 268 suklu

rab - ti sak - ki gabli - ti mi - iḥ - rit za-me- e
rabti in breadth in the middle fronting the corner


ad -man-ni ku- ri Is - tar 383 ina suk- lū
of the temple of Kuri(?) Istar, 383 suklu

rab - ti sak - ki gab - li - tu sa - ni - tu mu-sat - ti
rabti in breadth in the second middle beginning at



 sa - a - ri a - har - ri ku - ri zig - gur - rat

the east the kuri of the tower of




 Is - tar 386 ina suk - lū rab - ti, &c.

Ishtar, 386 suklu rabti, &c.


Cylinder C has 176 instead of 162, and 443 instead of 383.

TAYLOR CYLINDER, COL. VI, LINES 25 TO 73.

25. 

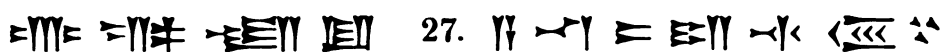
 i - na im - mi su va ul - tu e - kal qabal alu

In those days when the palace in the midst of the city




 'sa Ninua a - na ri - mit šarru - ti - ya

of Ninereh for the glory of my kingdom



 u - sak - li - lu a - na tap - ra - ti kis - sat

I had finished to the admiration of all




 nisi lu - le - e u - mal - lu - si Ku - tal - li

men and completely I had filled it, Kutalli
















 sa a - na su - te - sur ka - ra - si pa - qa - a - di

which for the custody of carriages the stabling



 sa - na - ki nin - tak - su u - se - pi - su

of horses and the laying up of baggage was used the




 38. 










I left, and with the earth I raised, which from

47.
 be - lu - ti - ya u - se - pis
my dominion I built, great planks of cedar

zi - ru - ti tar - bit Ha-ma-niv sad-i el - li
the growth of Hamanu . the beautiful mountain

u - sat - ri - za e - li - sun dalti
I placed over them, doors

Li - ya - ri me-sut eru nam - ri u -rak-kis
of Liyari wood, plated with shining bronze, I fastened on

va u - rat - ta - a babi si - in i - na
and hung in their gates in

pi - i - li pi - zi - i sa i - na ir - zi - it
alabaster white which in the land

Ba - la - da - ai in - nam - ru sedi
of Balada was seen winged lions

lamašši zi - ru - te u - se - pis - va im - na u
(and) bulls great I had made and right and

su-me-la u - sa - az - bi - ta Si-gar- sun a - na
left I placed The avenue of them to

su-te-sur zal-mat qaqadu pa - qa - di mur - ni - iz - ki
direct (the men) of the black head, the governors, the war-horses,

parrate a - ga - li i - bi - li ruqubi
the cows, the heifers, the oxen, the chariots,

at - ta - ra - te e - rik ci - is - pa - a - te
bowstrings, the stretching of hangings,

57. mit-pa - na - te u uz - zi nin - tak - su u - nu - tu
bows, arrows, baggage, implements

na - ha - zi na - az - ma - di susi
of war, harness of horses (and)

parrate sa e - mu - ki ra - ba - a - te
cows whereof the great forces

i - su - u suk - nu - se a - na ni - ri ki - sal - la - sa
have submission to my yoke, its mound

bab - nu - u va rabu us - rab - bi e - kal sa - a - tu
greatly I enlarged, that palace

ul - tu us - se - sa a - di na - bur - ri sa ar - zip
from its foundation to its roof I built

u - sak - lil mu - şar - e si - dir su - me - ya
I finished. Inscriptions written with my name

63. i - na kir - bi - sa as - kun a - na ar - kit immi
in the midst of it I placed. In after days

64. i - na sarrani abli - ya sa Assur u
among the kings my sons whom Assur and

→| ≡|| → 65. || →| -||| ≡||| ≡||| | ≡| <|≡||
 Is - tar a - na ri - e - uv - tu mati u
 Istar to the government of the country and

≡||| |→→ ≡| →|<|< →|≡|| ≡||< ≡||| | ≡|| →| ≡||| ≡||-
 nisi i - nam - bu - u zi - kir-su e - nu - va e - kal
 people shall call his name when this palace

▽ || →≡|| ≡| ≡||| ≡| ≡||| || 67. →|| →| →|< ||||
 sa - a - tu i - lab - bi - ru - va en - na - hu rubu
 becomes old and decays, may the later

<|→||< || ≡||| →| →|< || ≡|| | 68. <| ≡|| ≡||
 ar - ku - u an - hu - sa lu - ud - dis mu - sar - e
 prince its decay repair the inscriptions

<| ≡||| || | ≡||| →≡||| ≡||| ≡|| 69. ≡||| ≡|| ≡|| ≡||
 si - dir su-me-ya li - mur - va kisal lab - su - us
 written with my name may he see and an altar may he raise

|| <|≡|| <|| || →| ≡| →|| | || ≡||| 70. →| →|< <|≡||
 lu niqu lik - ki a - na as - ri - su lu - tir Assur u
 sacrifices may he offer to its place may he restore, Assur and

→| ≡|| →|< →||< | ≡||| ≡||| ≡||| 71. <| →||| ≡||
 Is - tar ik - ri - bi - su i - sim - mu - u mu - nak - kir
 Ishtar his prayers shall hear. The destroyer

≡|| →||< ≡|| <|≡|| || | ≡|| 72. →| →|< →|| || ≡||
 sid - ri - ya u su - me - ya Assur belu rabu ab
 of my writing and my name may Assur the great lord father

→| |→→ →||| ≡||| ≡||| →||< | ≡|| 73. || ≡| <|≡||
 ili nak - ris li - zi - is - su haddu u
 of the gods as an enemy withstand him, sceptre and

|| <| || →≡|| <|| || || | <|| ≡| →|< |
 kuşsu li - kim - su - va liş - ki - pa pali - su
 throne may he take from him and destroy his life.

ali Sa - ap - pa - ri - su ali kar D.P. Samsu - nak - ir
the city of Sapparisu, the city of the fortress of Samsu-nakir,

ali Kar - nu - u - ri ali Ri - mu - şa ali Ha - ta - a
the city of Karnūri, the city of Rimuşa, the city of Hātā,

ali Da - la - ai - in ali Ri - es - e - ni ali Şu - lu
the city of Dalaiyin, the city of Resen, the city of Şulu,

ali Dur - Samsi ali Si - ba - ni - ba ali Gis - pa - ri - ir - ra
the city of Dur-Samsi, the city of Sabaniba, the city of Gisparirra,

10. ali Gi - in - gi - li - nis ali Nam - pa - ga - a - te
the city of Gingilinis, the city of Nampagāte,

(v. ti) ali tul ali A - ħum - zu - şı me sa zi - ir
the city of the mound of the city of Aħumzuşi, the waters which (were) above

ali Ha - da - bi - ti XVIII naħri u - saħ - ra - a
the city Hadabiti eighteen rivers I caused to be dug;

11. a - na lib nahar Ħu - şu - ur u - se - şir - va
to the midst of the river Ħuşur (Khosr) I caused to be directed, and

rid - şun ul - tu pa - a - di ali Ki - şı - ri a - di
their channel from the boundaries of the city Kişir to

lib Ninua nahra ħi - ri - tav u - saħ - ra - a
the midst of Nineveh, the river (with) an excavation I excavated;

12. me su-nu-ti u - sar - da - a ki - rib - sa pat - ti
their waters I brought down within it. "The opening of

Šinu - akhi - erba at - ta - bi ni - bit - šu u - bil
Sennacherib" I called its name; I brought

gu - bu - us me sa - tu - nu ul - tu lib mat Ta - az
the strength of those waters from the midst of the land of Taz,

13. sad - i mar - zi sa i - te - e Accadi ki - rib mati - ya
mountains difficult on the frontiers of Accad within my country.

pa - na - ma nahru su - a - tu nahru * * * * * i - nam - bu - u
*Formerly that river the River * * * * * was called.*

mu - bil e - nin - na a - na - cu ina ki - bit 14. As-sur
Bringing [them] down again I by the command of Asshur,

bili rab - e bil - ya me im - na va su - me - li sad - i
the great lord, my lord, the waters right and left of the mountains

sa i - ta - tu - us - su pan bu - ut sa ali Me - * * *
*on its frontiers before [the entrance] of the city of Me * * **

ali Ku - uk - kud ali Bi - it - ur - ra 15. alā - ni
the city of Kukkud, the city of Bit-urru, the cities

li - ve - ti - su eli - su us - rad - di i - na abni
adjoining it to it I added. On the stones

𐎶 𐎶𐎵 [𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 < 𐎶 𐎶𐎵] 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 <<< 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 nahri su-a-ti pat-ti Şinu - aḫi -erba az -ku- ra
of that river "the opening of Sennacherib" I recorded

16. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 < 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶]
 ni - bit - şu eli me ku-up - pi va me
its name. Besides the waters the banks and the

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 < 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 maḫ - ru - ti sa aḫ - ru - u a - na lib nahri
first waters which I had dug to the midst of the river

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶] 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 17. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Ḫu- şu - ri u - se- şir - va rid-su- un a - na
Khosr I caused to be directed, and their channel to

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 < 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Ninua ma-ḫa - zu ẓi - i - ru su-bat sar-ru - ti - ya
Nineveh, a stronghold supreme, the seat of my royalty

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 [𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶]
 ul - tu ru - qu - ti u - bil
from a distance I brought.

EPIGRAPH FROM KOUYUNJIK.

1. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵 <<< 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 << 𐎶𐎶 << 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 Şinu - aḫi - erba sar kissati sar mat As-sur
Sennacherib, king of multitudes, king of Assyria,

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 2. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 sēdu lamaṣṣi ili sa i - na ir - tsi - it
the winged bull (and) the colossi, the divinities which in the land of

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 3. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 ali Ba - la - da - ai ib - ba - nu - u a - na e - kal
the city of the Baladians were made, for the palace

bil - lu - ti - su sa ki - rib Ninua ha - di - is
of his lordship, which (is) near Nineveh, joyfully

yu - sal - da - da
caused to erect.

ON A SLAB FROM KOUYUNJIK.

1. Šinu - ahi - er - ba 2. sarru rabu
Sennacherib, the great king,

sarru dan - nu sar kissati sar mat As-sur sar
the strong king, the king of multitudes, king of Assyria, king



kip - rat irbit - ti 4. mi - gir ili rabi As-sur
of the four regions, servant of the great gods Assur

5. va Istar ria La - sa - na - an 6. yu - sad - li
and Istar (who as) shepherd Lasanan conferred

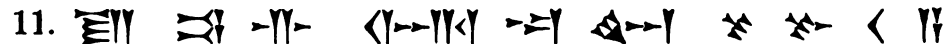
ma - an - ni - va 7. a - na ra - sa - ab nak - ru - ti
on me, and for the destruction of the enemies


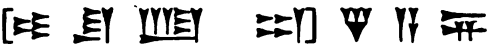
mat Assur yu - sam - qit 8. ya - da - ai i - na
of Assyria caused to slay my hands. In


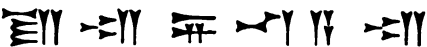
tu - kul - ti - su mata raba - tiv 9. ul - tu zi - tan a - di
his service the great world from sunrise to



 10. 
 zil - la - an um - ma - na - ti - ya * * * * *
*sunset (with) my armies * * * * **


 at - ta - pal - kit gi - mir mal - ki a - sib pa - rak - ki
I traversed. All the kings inhabiting the countries


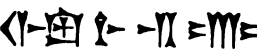
11. 
 sa kip - rat ar - ba - hi se - pu - u - a
of the four regions my foot


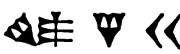
 12. 
 u - sak - nis - va i - su - tu ab - sa - a - ni
I caused to kiss, and they repented of (their) sins.



 13. 
 i - na yu - mi su - va sa alu Ni - na - a al
At that time as regards the city of Nineveh, the city



 14. 
 bil - lu - ti - ya su - bat - şu * * * * bi şu - ki
*of my lordship, its site * * * * the squares*

 15. 
 su - me ti - iq kir - ri sarri u - sa - an - nu - va
by name adjoining the walks of the king I changed, and

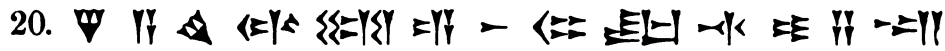
 16. 
 u - nam - mir ki - ma yu - mi duru va sal - hu - u
I made to shine like the day; the fortress and the wall

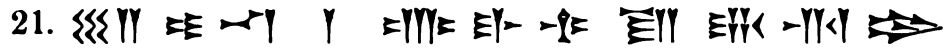
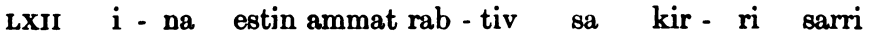
 17. 
 nak - lis u - se - pis - va u - za - kir har - sa - nis
skilfully I caused to build, and I completed artistically;


 18. 
 100 ina 1 ammat rab - tiv ha - ri - zu - us us - rap - pis
 100 great cubits its ditch I extended.


 19. 
 aḥ - ra - tan yumi kir - ri sarri a - na la
For future days for the walks of the king that they may

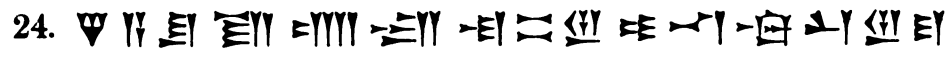

 zu - uḥ - ḥu - ri aban na - ra - a - i u - se - pis - va
not be diminished, memorial stones I caused to make; and


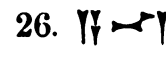
20. 
 sa a - ḥi ul - li - e ina mi - sar - ti i - za - zu
(as for) what on the further side in a straight direction was placed,

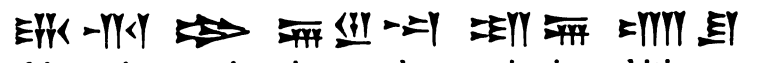
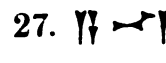
21.  LXII 
 i - na estin ammat rab - tiv sa kir - ri sarri
sixty-two great cubits from the walks of the king

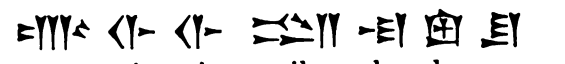
22. 
 a - di babi rabi kiri am - su - uḥ
to the great gate (in) plantations I measured

23. 
 ru - bu - uṣ - ṣu ma - ti - ma nisi a - si - bu - ut ala
its extent. At any time (of) the men inhabiting this























24. 
 sa - a - su sa bit - ṣu la - bi - ru i - na - aq - qa - ru - va
city whoever his house (being) old shall destroy, and

25.  26. 
 es - su i - ban - nu - u sa us - se biti - su a - na
anew shall build, if the foundations of his house into













































 27. 
 kir - ri sarri ir - ru - ba tsi - ir biti - su a - na
the walks of the king run, the top of his house into


 ga - si - si il - la - lu - su
the dust they shall throw it down.

ON SLABS FROM THE SOUTHERN WALL OF NINEVEH.

1.         2. 
- Šinu - ahi - erba sar kissati sar
Sennacherib, king of multitudes, king
-      3.     
- mat As. duru va sal-ḥu-u sa Ninā es-sis
of Assyria, the fortress and wall of Nineveh anew
-    4.       
- u - se - pis - va u - zak - kir ḥar - sa - nis
I caused to build and I completed skilfully.

ON BRICKS FROM THE TEMPLE OF NERGAL
AT SHEREF-KHAN.

1.         
- a - na Ne - uru - gal bil - su
To Nergal, his lord,
2.        3.    
- Šinu - ahi - er - ba sar mat As-suri
Sennacherib, king of Assyria,
-    4.       
- e - kal Lam - mis sa ki - rib ali Tar - bi - zi
the palace of Lammis which (is) within the city of Tarbizi
5.          6.  
- ul - tu usse-su a - di taḥ - lu - bi - su ep - us
from its foundation to its coping-stone I built,
-   
- u - sak - lil
I completed.

After abandoning the palace he had built at Kalzu, Sennacherib pulled down and then rebuilt the old palace at Nineveh, now Kouyunjik, which he finished about B.C. 695. It was after this that he restored the palace to the south of it at Nebi-Yunus, and built the wall round Nineveh, eight miles in circumference. The bricks found on the spot show that Kalzu is the modern Shamamah, Tarbitsi, or Tarbitsu, being Sherif-Khan.

APPENDIX I.

ON THE DATE OF THE SIEGE OF LACHISH

BY

SENNACHERIB, KING OF ASSYRIA,

IN THE 14TH YEAR OF HEZEKIAH, KING OF JUDAH, B.C. 690-689.

BY J. W. BOSANQUET, Esq.

THE subject of our investigation in this Appendix is to ascertain the exact date of the siege of Lachish by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, which we know was concurrent with the 14th year of Hezekiah, king of Judah. This date is generally placed either in the year B.C. 712, as in the margin of our Bibles, or in 714, as very recently fixed, with much emphasis, by Dr. Oppert; and my object will be to show that neither of these dates can be received as correct, and that the true time of the siege was the year B.C. 690-689,* which, it must be observed, is a sabbatical year followed by a jubilee. But how do we know that Lachish was besieged by Sennacherib in the 14th year of the Jewish king? because it is a question upon which much controversy has lately taken place. The Jewish year and the Assyrian year both began in the spring, in the first month Nisan, so that one regnal year always covered a part of two of our years, beginning in January.

It will be asked, why is it so important to fix with accuracy the time of this 14th year of Hezekiah? Because it is found that this is the central point from which all sacred history, from the

* See p. 173.

time of Solomon to the birth of Christ, may be put together in a perfect and continuous chain of reckoning, which proves to be in harmony with the sabbatical years and jubilees commanded to be observed by the Jews ; and also because when placed as usually about the year B.C. 714, monumental records and fixed astronomical data will be found at variance throughout with Scripture history. The coincidences between sacred and secular history are very interesting and precise when the reckoning is fixed as now proposed.

It is now some fifty years since I first endeavoured to satisfy my own mind of the consistency of sacred record with profane history, and I will mention a few instances of very unsatisfactory results met with in the course of the investigation, and which had led many of the other investigators to give up the subject in despair.

I. All sacred history from the time of the entry of the Israelites into the Holy Land ought, as a matter of course, to be divisible into consecutive periods of Sabbatical weeks of seven years each, summed up in a second consecutive series of years of Jubilee, or periods of seven times seven, or forty-nine years ; for this was strictly commanded by the law of Moses, and was one of the chief covenants by the observance of which the Holy Land was to be retained in possession by the descendants of Abraham. In conformity with this division, therefore, especially the notable period of "seventy weeks" of years, or 490 years, laid down by the Prophet Daniel as about to be fulfilled by the coming of the Messiah, the greatest of all events in the world's history, should be found to tally with seventy of these septennial divisions, which, after their return from captivity, are known to have been actually observed by the holy people. For this should form one of the fundamental proofs of the divine origin of the Christian faith.

How miserable, therefore, was my disappointment to find that the subject of the seventy weeks' prophecy of Daniel had remained a matter of controversy for 1800 years almost, more than any other subject, and that in the last century so eminent and learned a writer as Dean Prideaux, when addressing himself particularly to its solution, had declared, "I have taken no notice either of the Jubilee or the Sabbatical years of the Jews, both because of the uselessness and also of the uncertainty of them. They are useless, because they

help not to the explaining of anything in the Holy Scriptures ; and they are uncertain, because it does not appear when or how they were observed.”* I have no hesitation in saying that this one sentence of Dean Prideaux is sufficient to condemn the whole of the marginal dates attached to the authorised version of the Bible which he accepted, and to prove that the reckoning of the times of the Jewish monarchy has not been understood from the time he wrote in 1749, even to the present day. I determined thenceforth to devote myself to the solution of this great problem.

About the year 1852 the discoveries in the ruins of Khorsabad, Nineveh, and Babylon, by Botta and Layard, brought to light the early history of the Assyrian empire, and in the records of the reign of Shalmaneser II, references to the campaigns of Benhadad and Hazael against Ahab and Jehu, kings of Samaria, as mentioned in the Bible, were found inscribed on tablets, together with the names of certain Assyrian public officers, who, as appearing in a continuous list of annual appointments, have given fixed dates to the events. On comparing, however, Assyrian dates so determined with the dates commonly attached to the events in sacred history, the discrepancy has been found to be so great that even to this day Dr. Oppert suggests that forty-seven additional years and titles must be inserted into what is called the Assyrian Canon to produce agreement between the Bible and these monuments ; while many distinguished Assyrian scholars in this country, on the other hand, suggest that the numbers contained in the Book of Kings should be reduced to the extent of forty years. Thus,—Jehu and Hazael, who we know were both anointed by Elisha kings in the same year, are placed :—

By Monsieur Oppert	....	....	....	....	in the year B.C. 887
By the late George Smith, in conformity with the	{				" " 885
marginal Bible date					
By the Rev. Dr. Haigh twenty years lower	....	....	....	....	" " 865
By Dr. Lepsius and myself twenty-five years lower	....	....	....	....	" " 861
By Rawlinson, Schrader, Brandis, and Ernest	{				" " 842-1
Bunsen, forty-three years lower					

Making a difference between the extremes of 45 years.

This has been a subject of perplexity for many years past, and the results hitherto have been anything but satisfactory. But I rejoice to say that there seems to be little doubt that the Hebrew

* Prideaux's *Connections*, cf. *Preface*, p. xvi.

record, when tested by astronomy, will in the end prove to be exact to a single year.

Again, an elaborate treatise has been published in 1877, by Dr. Oppert, entitled "Solomon and his Successors," who, amongst other questions, treats prominently on the special subject of this inquiry, viz., the time of the sickness of King Hezekiah, and of the invasion of Judea by Sennacherib. He stands up boldly for the common marginal reckoning in our Bibles, and places accordingly the date of the 14th year of Hezekiah in B.C. 714. This determined attempt to uphold the marginal dates only results, however, in throwing doubt upon the accuracy of the Hebrew record. For he is driven in his inquiry to this very remarkable and almost inconceivable conclusion (I use his own words as nearly as possible): "The expedition of Sennacherib," he writes, "must of course have taken place during the reign of that king, *who did not come to the throne till ten years after the sickness of Hezekiah*. The approach of death experienced by Hezekiah was anterior to the expedition of the Assyrian king. In fact, the expedition of Sennacherib took place fourteen years after the 14th year of Hezekiah." (P. 34).

"The reign of Hezekiah," he goes on to say, "is better known than that of Trajan, and one ought no longer to be bound by the actual text of Scripture without incurring the reproach either of folly or bad faith." Now, with all due respect to so distinguished a scholar as Dr. Oppert, I do not think that he is justified in making this bold and misleading assertion, while he at the same time admits that he is altering the arrangement of chapters as contained in the Hebrew text, and is destroying the Hebrew record by placing the invasion of Sennacherib in the 28th year of Hezekiah's reign instead of the 14th, and the sickness of Hezekiah, who was threatened by Rabshakeh, the messenger of Sennacherib, ten years before Sennacherib came to the throne of Assyria. Such extremely improbable conclusions only tend to show the very great difficulties in which those are involved who seek to support the marginal chronology, and have the effect of weakening rather than of strengthening the position which they are intended to uphold.

Let us now come down from the reign of King Hezekiah to the time of the reign of Zedekiah, the last king of the Hebrew

monarchy, in whose reign Jerusalem was destroyed; and we find the date of the fall of Jerusalem is placed in the year B.C. 588, as being the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, and just fifty years later we find that the date of the fall of Babylon and the death of Belshazzar are placed in the year B.C. 538, at a time when "Darius the Median," spoken of in the Book of Daniel, is supposed to have taken the throne of the Empire of Babylon.

. Now, in a treatise on the History of Esther and Ahasuerus, written in 1876, I have endeavoured to show that "Darius the Median," as a king distinguished from Darius son of Hystaspes, is a mere fiction of interpreters, and that Daniel, who was about the Court of this king, was speaking of no other than Darius Hystaspis, when he tells us that "Darius the Median" took the kingdom of Babylon at the age of about sixty-two. Now we know that the son of Hystaspes was sixty-two years of age in the year B.C. 493, not in the year 538, when no such king could have reigned. The inevitable conclusion in my own mind was that Darius the Median as separate from Darius Hystaspis must be expunged by interpreters from their exposition of the times of Daniel.

It will be interesting to those who have done me the honour of reading that treatise, to know that not less than 2,000 dated clay tablets brought from Hillah from a mound which is supposed to cover the old palace of Nebuchadnezzar, have lately arrived at the British Museum, being the collection made by the late Mr. George Smith just before his death, and that they cover a period of not less than 100 years, from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar down to the end of the reign of Darius; and that from these tablets the reigns of the several kings of Babylon in succession may be traced year by year and month by month, showing that no other king bearing the title Darius was ever "set over the realm of the Chaldeans" before Darius Hystaspis took that throne. This opportune arrival of authentic and indisputable evidence from the original regions of Babylon itself, puts an end to all further discussion concerning the correctness of the marginal dates of the Bible bearing on the time of Daniel, and, as I shall show, confirms to a single year the dates which had already been proposed by me, as founded chiefly upon astronomical data. I will mention only one

other instance of discrepancy between secular history and the marginal dates, perhaps the greatest difficulty of all which I had to encounter, viz., the difference between the historical date of that great solar eclipse foretold by Thales, which preceded the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and which is placed by Pliny and Cicero and Clement of Alexandria in the year B.C. 585, and that adopted by modern interpreters as B.C. 610. It is now, however, finally settled that the historical date (585) is the true one, so that Nebuchadnezzar came to the throne in the year B.C. 582, not in 606 as commonly supposed. Every date thus becomes lowered to the extent of twenty-five years.

I will merely now add, in completion of the evidence of confusion and contradiction involved in the common reckoning, the following list of misidentification of titles involved in that arrangement of dates, all occurring about the time of the restoration of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity :—

1. "Darius the Median" is identified with Astyages, king of Media, or Cyaxares, or some unknown Median king ;
2. Evil-Merodach is sometimes identified with Belshazzar ;
3. Ahasuerus (of the Book of Ezra) is declared to be Cambyses ;
4. And Artaxerxes is undoubtedly identified with the usurper Bardes or Smerdis ;

while as regards two most trustworthy and truthful Greek historians treating on these times, we are called upon to admit that Ctesias, who was a physician at the Court of Artaxerxes, and who had examined the original documents in the Royal palace, was a deliberate fabricator of false history, and the philosopher Xenophon, as regards his philosophy, a writer of mere romance.

I am sure all must concur with me in thinking that a system of dates involving such a series of inconsistencies and improbabilities cannot represent the truth ; and that, as tending to throw doubt and confusion upon sacred history, it is desirable that they should at once be removed from the authorised version of the Bible.

I propose, therefore now to proceed to establish the date of what I conceive to be the central and pivot event in sacred history, from which all other dates in the Bible may be constructed. It is the

time of one of the great epochs in Asiatic history, when the annals of the six kingdoms of Assyria, Babylon, Media, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Judah are, as it were, brought together into one focus. It is a time when two great empires in the East were striving against each other for the mastery—when the kings of Ethiopia and Egypt, Tirhakah and Sethos, were found opposing themselves to the invading armies of Sennacherib, king of Assyria—when the princes of Babylon, with Merodach-Baladan, son of Baladan, as their leader, were holding friendly intercourse with Hezekiah of Judah, as likely both to suffer in the impending strife—when, by the sudden destruction of the mighty army of the Assyrians, the power of the empire of Assyria was exhausted for some eight years. The Median empire rose into existence, as we are told, under Deioces, and lasted for just 128 years, till the conquest by Cyrus, in B.C. 560—and when, above all, as bearing directly on the subject of our inquiry, the set time of the occurrence of these events was determined for all future ages by two notable signs of the times, announced by message from above, which fix the date of the blasphemous threats of the Assyrian king, and the recovery of the devout king of Judah from mortal sickness in answer to his earnest prayer, to a point of time, capable of being moved neither upwards or downwards from the year B.C. 690–689. My object will be to show:—

1. That the siege of Lachish is the event which marks the 14th year of Hezekiah.
2. That the siege of Lachish must have taken place in the year B.C. 690–689.

Read 2 Kings xviii, 13:—"Now in the 14th year of king Hezekiah king of Judah, did Sennacherib king of Assyria come up against all the fenced cities of Judah. And Hezekiah king of Judah sent to the king of Assyria to Lachish saying, I have offended," &c.

Thus the Hebrew record certifies that the siege took place in the 14th year of the Jewish king. This siege of Lachish, near the borders of Egypt, appears to have been looked upon as an event of great importance; so much so, that a representation of it was made in bas-relief on the walls of the palace of Sennacherib, which may now be seen in the British Museum.

The frontispiece is a copy of the sculpture reduced to about one half the size of the original.*

The fortress seems to have been garrisoned by Ethiopian soldiers, as may be seen from the woolly heads of the prisoners, and was therefore then in possession of Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia. The inscription written over the head of the king, who had just captured it, is in the Assyrian cuneiform character, and reads thus:—
 “Sin-akhi-irba sar kissati, sar Assuri, ina kussi nimidi usibva sal-la-at Lakisu ma-kha-ar-su e-ti-iq”—“Sennacherib king of the nations, king of Assyria, sate on his lofty throne. The spoil of Lachish before him came.” The time of surrender appears to have been the summer or autumn of the year B.C. 689, when the siege was finished, for the prisoners are brought before the king through a garden of ripe grapes and olives; and when Rabshakeh was sent from Lachish to threaten Jerusalem the autumn of the year was advanced. For we read (2 Kings xix, 8) that when Rabshakeh returned he “found the king of Assyria warring against Libnah, for he had heard that he was departed from Lachish.” And when Rabshakeh was sent a second time to Jerusalem on the approach of Tirhakah from Ethiopia, it was declared, “This shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves, and in the second year that which springeth of the same,” &c. These are the very words of the law relative to the Sabbatical year and the Jubilee (Levit. xxv, 5–11), and signify that the Sabbatical year had already commenced; that is to say, in the autumn of B.C. 689,—to be followed by the year of Jubilee in autumn B.C. 688; for a concurrence of two successive years of fallow could only take place at intervals of forty-nine years, when the Jubilee year followed the Sabbatic year; and the year B.C. 689–688 is the only period of this sort falling within the reign of Sennacherib, which is fixed by the Assyrian Canon. To my own mind, this argument is conclusive as to the precise time of the siege of Lachish and of the 14th year of Hezekiah.

II. A second argument, equally to the point, is drawn from one of the most perfect and beautiful of Babylonian cylinders, brought

* It is composed of two tablets, hitherto separate, and not known to belong to one another, till brought together by the author of this paper. The line of junction is evident in the lithograph.—S. R. B.

many years ago to this country, and known as Taylor's Cylinder, now in the British Museum.

This valuable piece of antiquity was supposed for many years to have been lost. But the late Dr. Hincks, one of the first of Assyrian scholars, having heard that the executor of Colonel Taylor had an office in the City, came over to me from Ireland, and when we had proceeded together to Thames Street, the cylinder, the importance of which was not then fully known, was found carefully preserved, among other fragments of antiquity collected by Colonel Taylor, and at length purchased by the British Museum for £300.

This cylinder is dated in the month Adar, in the year of the archonship of Bel-emur-ani, that is to say, in March, B.C. 690, and contains the history of eight campaigns of Sennacherib which took place before that date.

In no one of these campaigns is any mention made of the siege of Lachish, so that the siege cannot be placed earlier than the summer or autumn of B.C. 690.

The "Annals of Sennacherib," published in this volume, confirm this conclusion. Mr. George Smith observes that "Sennacherib was engaged in Babylonia at least down to the year B.C. 691, and it is evident that his second campaign to Palestine could not take place before B.C. 690, while it might be a few years later" (p. 139).

The testimony derived from this cylinder coincides, therefore, with that drawn from the reference to the Sabbatical year.

III. The third argument is drawn from the testimony of the Demetrius, a Jewish historian who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philopator, and who calculates upwards from the beginning of his reign, in Nov. B.C. 222. It is as exact as the first. Demetrius places the carrying away of captives by Sennacherib in the winter of B.C. 689-8, that is, in the course of the Sabbatical year, the reckoning of which must have been well known in Palestine in his day, for the Sabbatical years were observed up to the days of the Maccabees with almost superstitious reverence.

Demetrius is thus quoted by Clement of Alexandria:—"Demetrius says in his work concerning the kings of Judea, that the tribes of Benjamin and Levi were not carried into captivity by Sennacherib," that is to say, that Jerusalem situated in the tribe of Benjamin, and

the Temple ceremonies carried on by the Levites were not put an end to at the time of the invasion. But that, counting from the deportation from Palestine at that time by Sennacherib, to the last deportation by Nebuchadnezzar was a period of 128 years and 6 months, and from Nebuchadnezzar, 338 years and 3 months, down to the accession of Philopator, 221 years and 2 months B.C., making together B.C. 687 years and 11 months = February, B.C. 688, in the midst of the Sabbatical year 689-688.

IV. The fourth argument is drawn from a very notable sign in the heavens to which the attention of King Hezekiah was directed by the Prophet Isaiah, and by which the year, and the day, and even the hour, of his beginning to recover from sickness were marked by the occurrence of a partial solar eclipse at Jerusalem on the 11th of January, about noon-day, in the year B.C. 689.

The effect of the passing of the moon over the sun's disc during that eclipse, about noon-day, when the sun is almost stationary in the heavens, was exhibited on the dial of Ahaz, or more correctly, on "the steps of Ahaz," leading, probably, to the well-known "upper chamber of Ahaz," where he had fixed his idolatrous altars to the sun, and where the horses and chariots of the sun were placed at the entering in of the House of the Lord by the chamber of Nathan Melech" (2 Kings xxiii, 11, 12). It was probably by the way of this staircase of Ahaz that the king was accustomed to go up from his palace to the entering in of the House of the Lord. When Hezekiah, therefore, asked "What shall be the *sign* that I shall go up into the House of the Lord on the third day?" the answer was appropriate, "Behold, I will bring back the shadow of the steps which is gone down on the staircase of Ahaz with the sun ten steps backward," that is, upward. In other words, "Behold, as the shadow which has already gone down shall be seen ascending again the steps leading to the House of the Lord, so shalt thou on the third day ascend those steps and enter into the Lord's House to offer up thy thanksgivings." The event is here spoken of not as a miracle, but as a remarkable sign in connection with the daily motion of the shadow caused by the sun on a dial. Hezekiah, it may also be observed, was then healed, not by miracle, but by the ordinary application of a lump of figs.

V. A fifth argument of an equally precise nature as the preceding may be drawn from certain ancient Jewish tombstones of as early a date as the first century, found in the Crimea in the burying places of the Caraites Jews, and which are now in the library of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg. The epitaphs on these stones count from the date of the carrying away of the ten tribes from Samaria, which is fixed, as Demetrius had before fixed it, in the year B.C. 696. And if Samaria was destroyed, as we are told, in the 6th year of Hezekiah, 696-7, the 14th year of Hezekiah must have been in the year B.C. 690-689.

I will not dwell upon this argument, because the genuineness of these tombstones has been called in question by M. Harkavy, and the matter is still under inquiry. I will merely add that Dr. Chwolson, while admitting that certain epigraphs attached to manuscripts have been tampered with, expresses his belief in the genuineness of the tombstones, as did also Dr. Geiger, of Frankfort, and such also was the opinion of Dr. Ewald.

It matters not, however, whether they are false or otherwise as regards the completeness of the arguments which fix immovably the 14th year of Hezekiah by four converging testimonies to the years B.C. 690-689, without any other propping or support.

I have observed that this is the pivot date of sacred history, and I must therefore say a few words in support of this assertion. It would be easy to show, if time allowed, by tracing upwards from Hezekiah, how the date of the flood in the days of Noah becomes thereby fixed to the year B.C. 2379, which is the very same date as that fixed by Berosus from the Chaldean tablets for the flood of Xisuthrus. But at the present moment it may perhaps be more interesting to trace downwards the bearing of the date of the 14th Hezekiah upon the series of tablets recently brought from Babylonia to the British Museum.

These tablets, as I have said, cover a period from the beginning of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar to the end of the reign of Darius son of Hystaspes.

Now we are told by the Prophet Jeremiah that "the 4th year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, king of Judah, was the first year of

Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. What then was the date of the 4th year of Jehoiakim?

Hezekiah	....	....	....	reigned 15 years after his illness in B.C. 689.
Manasseh	...	....	....	„ 55 „
Amon	....	....	....	„ 2 „
Josiah (including Jehoahaz)			„	32 „
Jehoiakim	....	....	....	„ 4 „
Making together				.... 108 years.

That is to say, the 4th year of Jehoiakim and 1st year of Nebuchadnezzar fell in the 108th year after Hezekiah's infliction, which therefore was the year B.C. 582.

The Babylonian Tablets give forty-three years to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, as was already known from Berosus, and if his first year fell in the year B.C. 582, the year of his death was B.C. 540.

These dates had already been laid down as certain in my treatise on Esther and Ahasuerus, being ascertained by means of three *total solar eclipses* recorded in history, which mark with precision three notable historical events in the reigns of Nabopalassar or Nabuchodonosor the father, and Nebuchadnezzar the son. The first of these eclipses took place on the 30th September, B.C. 610, when, as Firdousi describes, the "white demons,"* or Titans, as spoken of in the book of Judith (that is to say, the Scythians or whites), passing the Caucasus, fought a battle with the Medes in Mazenderan, bringing with them darkness like pitch, somewhere below the latitude of Armavir or Erivan and Kars, the seat of the late war, at a point somewhat near the Caspian Sea. The same event is described by Herodotus, who tells us that the Scythians, following the Cimmerians, entered Asia, passing between the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, and after conquering the Medes, held possession of Upper Asia for exactly twenty-eight years. I have received a very accurate computation of the path of this eclipse, which caused total darkness at a point south-east of Erivan, according to the most recent lunar tables.

The second total solar eclipse is that of Thales, in May B.C. 585, which, according to the same tables, passed towards the south of Asia Minor, and which Herodotus tells us preceded the fall of Nineveh and the expulsion of the Scythians (immediately after which

* *Τιτῆνες θεοὶ* of Hesiod, Th. 616-636. The Emperor of Russia is called the White Czar

Nebuchadnezzar first took command of his father's army)—that is, in B.C. 583. Now, twenty-eight years counted from the eclipse of B.C. 610 lead to the year B.C. 582 as the year of accession of Nebuchadnezzar after expelling the Scythians in 583.

The third total solar eclipse is that of 10th November, B.C. 556, marking the 27th year of Nebuchadnezzar, and this took place at Daphnæ, near Pelusium, where Pharaoh Hophra was slain. The path of this eclipse has also been certified by Mr. Hind as passing over Daphnæ.

Now, from these three eclipses we ascertain with perfect exactness that the fall of Jerusalem and the burning of the first Temple by the Chaldeans, which was in the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar, fell in the year B.C. 563, and as the "Desolations of Jerusalem," as we are told by Daniel, lasted seventy years (ix. 2), and ended in the 1st year of Darius son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes, in the year B.C. 493, we thus learn that Darius the Median could be no other than Darius the son of Hystaspes, who was then about sixty-two years old.

This conclusion is fully established by the series of Babylonian Tablets to which I have referred. For as every year, and almost every month, throughout one hundred years is filled up with the name of some well-known Persian or Babylonian king, there is no place left for any such king as Darius the Mede, as distinguished from Darius son of Hystaspes.

And now lest I should become wearisome by further figures and calculations, I will come at once to the final and invaluable result of this long investigation, which is, that as the vision of the seventy weeks, or 490 years, unto Messiah, was seen in the 1st year of Darius (as king of the Chaldeans) in the Sabbatical year 493-2, and as our Lord was born in the Sabbatical year B.C. 3-2, according to the prediction, the seventy weeks' prophecy of Daniel was a prophecy of the fulfilment of seventy actual Sabbatical weeks, religiously performed by the Jews in the Holy Land, as attested by history, ending with that great and wonderful event, and forming a grand crisis in the long series of Sabbaths and Jubilees, which we are led to expect will yet terminate with the cleansing of the sanctuary and with the coming of the Redeemer to Zion, when he shall have pardoned the transgressions of the Holy People.

APPENDIX II.

*Notes by Mr. J. W. Bosanquet on Mr. George Smith's "Annals of Sennacherib,"
and Quotations from Firdousi, referring to the pages of the respective works.*

ECLIPSE* OF 557 (CYRUS).

SHAH NAMEH OF FIRDOUSI.

P. 132.	Kai-Kobad set up his throne at Istiker or Persepolis, and reigned 100 years. Had four sons:—1 Kai-Kaüs.
(Cf. Deioces. of Herodotus.)	Arish. Poshen. Aramin.

Firdousi does not give the reign of Phraortes son of Deioces. Herodotus relates that he was conquered by the Assyrians, in the reign of Nabopalassar or Sardanapalus (B.C. 614). The book of Judith calls him Arphaxad, and relates that he was slain by Nabuchodonosor, who reigned at Nineveh, "in the great plain in the borders of Ragan," or Rhages, that is in the region near Mazenderan.

P. 133.—Kai-Kaüs
or
Cy-Axares.

A demon, disguised as a musician, sang
to him the praises of Mazenderan, con-
quered by the Assyrians.

Herodotus relates that Cyaxares made
war upon the Assyrians with the intent
of avenging the death of Phraortes his
father. He therefore first proceeded
towards Nineveh.

Being therefore bent upon the recovery
of this province from the king of Assyria,
Tzal, the governor of Seistan, after re-
monstrance with the king, promises
assistance, though fearful of the issue of
such an invasion.

* This eclipse seems to be the one (10th November, B.C. 556) mentioned above, p. 179.

ECLIPSE,*

September, B.C. 610.

struck with blindness when attacking Mazenderan. *Darkness overspread the earth.*

(P. 140).

Kai-Kaüs, the king of the Medes.

P. 138.—Approached the capital of Mazenderan. When engaged in preparations for the overthrow of the city, "night came on, a cloud came, and deep *darkness like pitch overspread the earth*, tremendous hailstones poured down on the Persian host, throwing them into the greatest confusion. *All his troops were deprived of sight.* The morning dawned, but it brought no light to the eyes of Kai-Kaüs.

He was made captive of the army of the king of Mazenderan by the aid of the *White Demon*, who caused this darkness.

The White Demon and his army were no doubt the Scythians, who in this year, B.C. 610, invaded Media, coming from the Palus Meotis, called in by the then king of Mazenderan, according to Firdousi, that is, by Sardanapalus, who had again to travel. They came by a roundabout route, marching with the Caucasus on their right, and so entering Media below Lat. 41° N., near the Caspian, and in the direction of Mazenderan. (Herodotus I, 104.)

Kai-Kaüs, or Kai-Aksurush, is said to have taken a route towards Mazenderan which occupied *six months*. The direct route from Persepolis was a journey of only *seven days*.

(P. 142).

Rustem sets out to free the *captive king*.

He mounts Rakush.

He slays a dragon.

Then a demon.

With assistance of Aulad he reaches Mazenderan.

He enters the white demon's camp, and slays Arzang, the leader of the demons.

He then encounters and slays the white demon, and with the blood of his heart restores the sight of Kai Kaus.

* This is very important. This eclipse could only have taken place six months after spring, i.e. about September.

Kai-Kaüs, or Cy-Axares.

P. 162.—After the release of Kai-Kaüs from the white demons (or Scythians, now in possession of the southern side of Mount Caucasus?), Kai-Kaüs goes to war with the king of Ham-averan. [Not Nineveh, but more north—Erivan.]

He conquers the king of Ham-averan (Erivan).

Marries his daughter.

Afterwards made prisoner by the king of Hamaveran at a banquet.

Nabopalassar, or Sardanapalus, or Labynetus I, had married Nitocris, or Nitakrit, an Egyptian princess.

The kings of Misser .. { Mitzer,
Muzur,
Mitzraim,

that is Egypt (Psammetichus), and the king of Sham are said to have been in alliance with the king of Hamaver.

Kai-Kaüs is released again by the prowess of Rustem.

Azerbigan, the land of fire, answering to Media Atropatane.

P. 168.—The troops of Misser, Berberistan and Hamaveran assist in restoring Kai-Kaüs to his throne in Persia, which had been invaded by Afrasiab from Turan.

Irak Agemi, Great Media ("Quarterly Review").

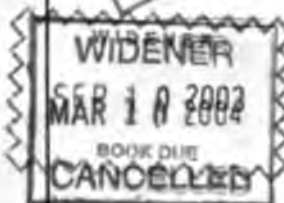


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